

# U.S. Census Bureau's Budget Fiscal Year 2022

*As Presented to the Congress  
May 2021*



United States™  
**Census**  
Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
***census.gov***

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2022  
Congressional Submission  
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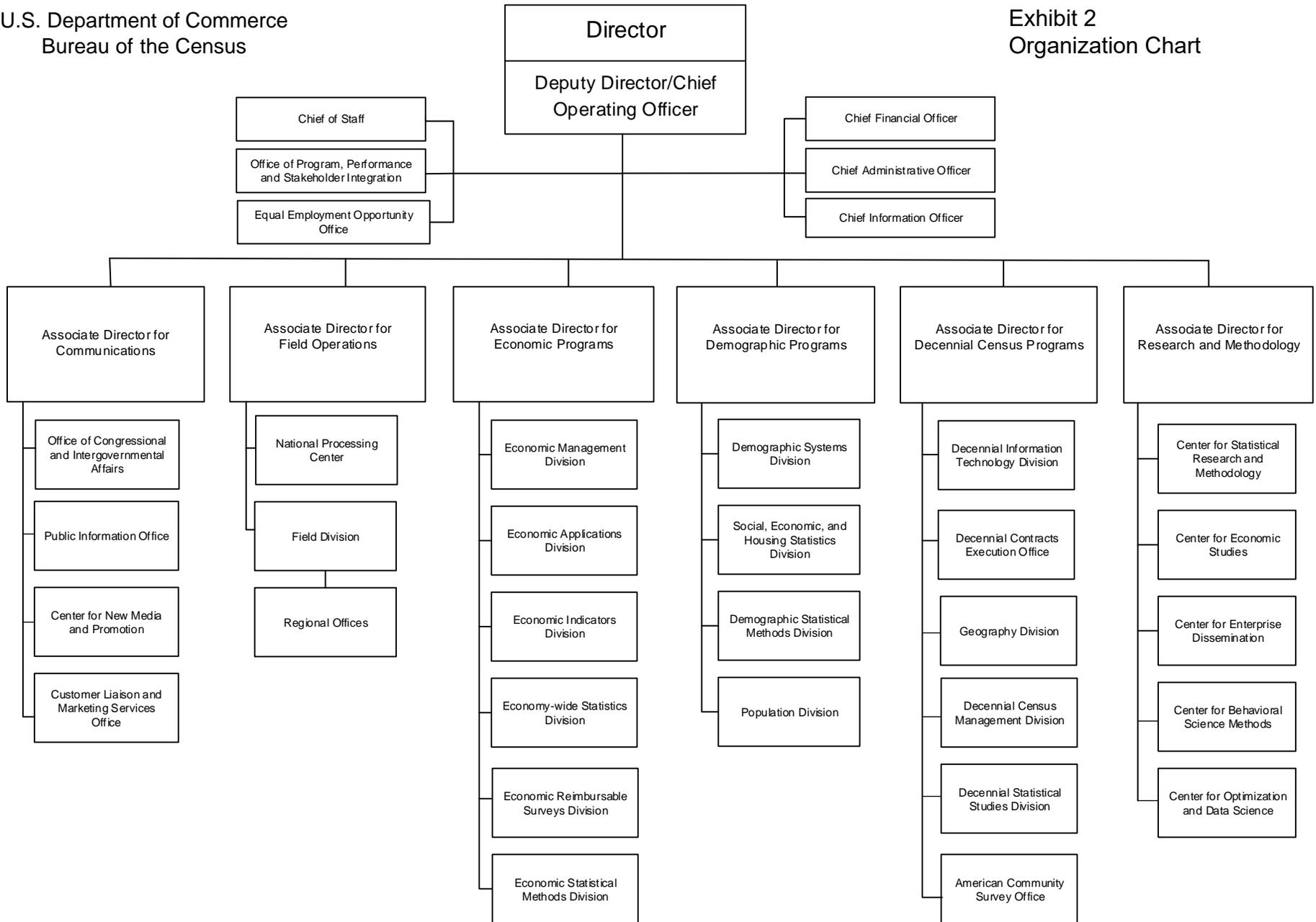
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## Exhibit 1

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**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2022**

Executive Summary

In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will have completed the major operations of 2020 Census and will have released data for apportionment and redistricting – thus fulfilling its Constitutional and legal mandates - and will continue data releases from the census, measuring the quality of the data, evaluating the operations, and ramping-down the infrastructure built for the peak operations of the Census. It will also begin in earnest planning for the 2030 Census, organized around conducting key research and testing on the path to a 2030 Census design, transitioning robust program management investments, and maintenance and refinement of critical information technology investments made for the 2020 Census to the 2030 Census. However, as the Census Bureau moves beyond the major operations of the 2020 Census and begins planning the 2030 Census, it must also look to the future of all its programs and operations.

The Census Bureau has begun a multi-year process of transforming its organization and operations from a 20<sup>th</sup> century survey-centric model to a 21<sup>st</sup> century data-centric model that blends survey data with administrative and alternative digital data sources, which will not only benefit the 2030 Census, but also the monthly, quarterly, and annual economic, demographic, and geographic data it releases. In FY 2021 the bureau will lay the groundwork for that transformation by providing enterprise-wide infrastructure for data management, survey sample frames, user-centric dissemination systems, and enhanced administrative records research, while keeping the Census Bureau's data confidentiality promise to the American people through support for improved disclosure avoidance methods and management. These initiatives are a first step toward maximizing efficiency and maintaining data quality by organizing operations around the data collection lifecycle and the types of data that America needs, irrespective of the survey that collects those data. This FY 2022 request maintains those investments, while turning our focus into programmatic improvements that offer efficiencies in data collection and dissemination and providing more timely economic data to our users. Initiatives proposed for FY 2022, provide more timely inputs to Gross Domestic Product and other Principal Economic Indicators, continue efforts to enhance data dissemination and external communications with our data users and the public, apply technological solutions to data collection challenges in the Economic Census and the Current Population Survey, and mature and expand a new capability to measure the impacts, in near-real time, of significant events affecting the Nation's economy and people.

To support the transformation described above, the FY 2022 request includes a proposed change to the Census Bureau's appropriations structure. As the Census Bureau embarks on its larger transformation effort, this new proposed structure would provide flexibility to adopt statistical innovations that increase the value of our data to users, while maintaining transparency of program lines in the current structure to facilitate oversight and resources allocation decisions. The new structure would combine the discretionary appropriations from the Current Surveys and Programs and the Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriations into a new, two-year appropriation entitled Censuses and Survey Programs. The mandatory appropriation for the State Children's Health Insurance Program will remain in what was the Current Surveys and Programs account under the new title, Supplemental Surveys. Additional information on the proposed restructure can be found in Exhibit 18 on page CEN-181 and Exhibit 19 on page CEN-182.

The FY 2022 request for the Census Bureau is \$1,438.8 million, an increase of \$335.8 million from the FY 2021 enacted appropriation. Major programmatic changes are summarized below.

2020 Census (Base Funding \$949.7 million BA/ 996.7 million Obl. and 2,423 FTE/ 4,913 Positions; Program Change -\$616.7 million and -1,173 FTE/ -1,541 Positions): In FY 2022, the 2020 Census will continue to release data products from the 2020 Census, results from its coverage measurement program, and results from evaluations and assessments. The program will also transition the 52 IT systems of the 2020 Census to their post-2020 Census state. Additionally, the program will conduct critical evaluations to glean all the information on 2020 Census operations possible to inform planning for improvement for operations across the Census Bureau, including future decennial censuses. This is a once-in-a-decade opportunity to further refine the Census Bureau's stewardship of the American people's mission, data, and taxpayer dollars for years and decades to come. For more information, see CEN-106.

2030 Census (Base Funding \$0 BA/Obl. and 0 FTE/0 Positions; Program Change +\$151.6 million and +403 FTE/ +418 Positions): The Census Bureau, building off successful innovations and management practices developed for the 2020 Census, will formally begin the 2030 Census program. The Census Bureau will begin a program of research and testing centered on developing a 2030 Census design, capitalizing on innovations such as the way that the address list is developed and maintained, the use of administrative records as a source of data for enumeration, and making field operations more efficient. From the outset, the 2030 Census will employ the same rigorous program, risk, schedule, and cost management institutionalized in the latter part of the 2020 Census cycle. It will also seek to preserve investments in technology through thorough analysis of 2020 Census systems to determine which should be maintained, how enterprise systems can be leveraged, and what new technology is needed for 2030. For more information, see CEN-133.

Enterprise Data Dissemination (Base Funding \$74.5 BA/ \$88.6 million Obl. and 156 FTE/ 177 Positions; Program Change -\$20.2 million and 15 FTE/ 17 Positions): The Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation will deliver all data products for the 2020 Census data, American Community Survey, the Economic Census, and other major programs. The Census Bureau will also seek to modernize its enterprise-wide web and digital communications services to empower users to find, to access, to connect, and to use data in ways that better their lives and communities, as well as stimulate economic growth. For more information, see CEN-171.

Economic Census and Census of Governments (Base Funding \$153.1 million and 573 FTE/ 639 Positions; Program Change +\$7.8 million and +53 FTE/+59 Positions): In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will finalize the last releases related to the 2017 Economic Census, while continuing planning, development, and monitoring activities related to the 2022 Economic Census and Census of Governments. In FY 2022, the focus of the 2022 Economic Census will be on the development of electronic instruments and implement machine learning processes, while the 2022 Census of Governments will leverage the expanded use of existing government administrative records and test innovative methods and strategies for data collection. These activities are key preparations for data collection operations in FY 2023. For more information, see CEN-52 and CEN-68.

Current Economic Statistics (Base Funding \$200.8 million and 1,015 FTE/ 1,185 Positions; Program Change +\$12.3 million and +43 FTE/ +57 Positions): The request builds upon the "pulse" surveys conducted in response to the COVID-19 crisis to expand the bureau's capacity to measure the economic and societal impacts, in near-real time, of significant events or public policy challenges. Additionally, this request will help advance measures of manufacturing activity, improve measures of state and local tax revenues, and modernize measures of the construction sector of the economy. It also reflects termination of Census Bureau funding for the Federal Data Service. For more information, see CEN-29, CEN-33, CEN-37, and CEN-42.

Current Demographic Statistics (Base Funding \$94.2 million and 507 FTE/ 797 Positions; Program Change +2.5 million and +20 FTE/ +27 Positions): The Census Bureau will develop and test an internet self-response instrument for the Current Population Survey (CPS), building on the successful implementation of internet data collection in the 2020 Census and the American Community Survey. For more information, see CEN-84.

**Performance:**

The effectiveness of the Census Bureau’s investments is assessed using numerous internal and external performance measures including the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goals. These efforts have been institutionalized in the Census Bureau’s operations to maintain quality control and use objective methods to assess the Census Bureau’s performance.

**Adjustments:**

*Inflationary Adjustments*

The Census Bureau’s FY 2022 Base includes a total of \$798.5 million and 1,556 FTE / 1,847 Positions to account for the full funding requirement for inflationary adjustments to current programs. This includes inflationary increases for labor and non-labor activities, including benefits, service contracts, utilities, field office lease payments, and rent charges from the General Services Administration (GSA). Additionally, the FY 2022 Base includes a \$61.1 million and 358 FTE / 2,407 Positions noninflationary adjustment, restoring budget authority for activities financed in the Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) program in FY 2021 from unobligated balances carried over from FY 2020 appropriations. Finally, the FY 2022 base includes realignments of \$0 and 98 FTE / 79 Positions to reflect changes in the scope of work for the DICE and Enterprise Data Lake programs and shifts among salaries and contracts in those programs.

*Technical Adjustments (Transfers)*

The Department of Commerce (DOC) is proposing to transfer two projects and funding out of the Working Capital Fund and the Advances and Reimbursable account to the Departmental Management Salaries and Expense account as part of its annual review to properly align and account programs and costs. This transfer executes the Census Bureau’s portion of the DOC transfer. For more information regarding the specific projects and funding transfers for the Department of Commerce, please refer to Exhibit 3 of the Departmental Management FY 2022 Congressional Justification Budget.

The Census Bureau requests a technical adjustment to transfer \$8.6 million from the 2020 Census to the Geographic Support program maintaining the investment in the address list for the 2020 Census, benefitting all the Census Bureau’s programs.

From Appropriation	Subactivity	To Appropriation	Subactivity	Amount
Censuses & Survey Programs	Decennial Census	Censuses & Survey Programs	Enterprise Enabling Programs	\$8,564,000 / 74 FTE / 81 Positions

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**TRANSFER CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs -- Transfer to Departmental Management  
Salaries and Expenses Account

Object Class	2021 Enacted	2022 Transfer	2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	0	0
12 Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0
22 Transportation of things	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	0	0	0
24 Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	0	0	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	(651)	(74)	(725)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 Equipment	0	0	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	(651)	(74)	(725)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**TRANSFER CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 3T

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Demographic Statistics Programs -- Transfer to Departmental Management  
Salaries and Expenses Account

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2021 Enacted</b>	<b>2022 Transfer</b>	<b>2022 Base</b>
11.1	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3	0	0	0
11.5	0	0	0
11.8	0	0	0
11.9	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23.1	0	0	0
23.2	0	0	0
23.3	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25.1	0	0	0
25.2	0	0	0
25.3	(570)	(59)	(629)
25.4	0	0	0
25.5	0	0	0
25.6	0	0	0
25.7	0	0	0
25.8	0	0	0
26	0	0	0
31	0	0	0
32	0	0	0
33	0	0	0
41	0	0	0
42	0	0	0
43	0	0	0
44	0	0	0
92	0	0	0
99	(570)	(59)	(629)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**TRANSFER CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 3T

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census -- Transfer to Departmental Management  
Salaries and Expenses Account

Object Class	2021 Enacted	2022 Transfer	2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	0	0
12 Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0
22 Transportation of things	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	0	0	0
24 Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	0	0	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	(29)	(100)	(129)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 Equipment	0	0	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	(29)	(100)	(129)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**TRANSFER CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 3T

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs -- Transfer to  
Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses Account

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2021 Enacted</b>	<b>2022 Transfer</b>	<b>2022 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	0	0
12 Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0
22 Transportation of things	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	0	0	0
24 Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	0	0	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	(299)	(28)	(327)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials	0	0	0
31 Equipment	0	0	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	(299)	(28)	(327)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**TRANSFER CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 3T

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census -- Transfer to Geographic Support

Object Class	2021 Enacted	2022 Transfer	2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	\$0	(\$4,366)	(\$4,366)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	(582)	(582)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	(36)	(36)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	(4,984)	(4,984)
12 Civilian personnel benefits	0	(1,925)	(1,925)
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	(16)	(16)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0	(15)	(15)
22 Transportation of things	0	(1)	(1)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	(114)	(114)
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0	(2)	(2)
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	0	(69)	(69)
24 Printing and reproduction	0	(1)	(1)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	(73)	(73)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	0	(162)	(162)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	(312)	(312)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	(75)	(75)
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	(779)	(779)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	(1)	(1)
26 Supplies and materials	0	(14)	(14)
31 Equipment	0	(21)	(21)
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	0	(8,564)	(8,564)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**TRANSFER CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 3T

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs -- Transfer from 2020 Census

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>2021 Enacted</b>	<b>2022 Transfer</b>	<b>2022 Base</b>
11.1 Full-time permanent compensation	\$0	\$4,366	\$4,366
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	582	582
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	36	36
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	4,984	4,984
12 Civilian personnel benefits	0	1,925	1,925
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	16	16
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0	15	15
22 Transportation of things	0	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	114	114
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc charges	0	69	69
24 Printing and reproduction	0	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	73	73
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	0	162	162
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	312	312
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	75	75
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	779	779
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	1	1
26 Supplies and materials	0	14	14
31 Equipment	0	21	21
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0
99 Total obligations	0	8,564	8,564

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**FY 2022 PROGRAM INCREASES / DECREASES / TERMINATIONS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)  
(By Appropriation, Largest to Smallest)

**Increases**

Page No In CJ	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Increase	Positions	Budget Authority
CEN-133	Censuses and Survey Programs	Decennial Census	2030 Census	418	\$151,565
CEN-37	Censuses and Survey Programs	Economic Statistics Programs/Current Economic Statistics	General Economic Statistics -- High Frequency Data Programs	37	10,000
CEN-171	Censuses and Survey Programs	Enterprise Enabling Programs	Enterprise Data Dissemination -- Digital Communications Platforms	0	9,111
CEN-52	Censuses and Survey Programs	Economic Statistics Programs/Economic Census	Economic Census	34	6,236
CEN-29	Censuses and Survey Programs	Economic Statistics Programs/Current Economic Statistics	Construction Statistics -- Construction Reengineering	12	5,763
CEN-84	Censuses and Survey Programs	Demographic Statistics Programs/Current Demographic Statistics	Household Surveys -- Current Population Survey Internet Response Option	27	3,528
CEN-68	Censuses and Survey Programs	Economic Statistics Programs/Census of Governments	Census of Governments	25	1,607
CEN-33	Censuses and Survey Programs	Economic Statistics Programs/Current Economic Statistics	Manufacturing Statistics -- Advance of Total Manufacturing: Manufacturers' Shipment, Inventories and Orders	5	1,051
CEN-42	Censuses and Survey Programs	Economic Statistics Programs/Current Economic Statistics	Government Statistics -- Advance Data for State and Local Government Tax Revenues	3	459
Subtotal, Increases				561	189,320

**Exhibit 4A**

**Decreases**

Page No In CJ	Appropriations	Budget Program	Title of Decrease	Positions	Budget Authority
CEN-106	Censuses and Survey Programs	Decennial Census	2020 Census	(1,541)	(\$616,735)
CEN-171	Censuses and Survey Programs	Enterprise Enabling Programs	Enterprise Data Dissemination -- Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation	17	(29,319)
CEN-37	Censuses and Survey Programs	Economic Statistics Programs/Current Economic Statistics	General Economic Statistics -- Federal Data Service	0	(5,000)
CEN-84	Censuses and Survey Programs	Demographic Statistics Programs/Current Demographic Statistics	Household Surveys -- Survey of Income and Program Participation	0	(1,000)
Subtotal, Decreases				(1,524)	(652,054)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**FY 2022 TRANSFER SUMMARY TABLE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)  
(Grouped by Title of Transfer, Largest to Smallest)

**Exhibit 4T**

Page Number In CJ	Budget Program	Appropriations	Title of Transfer	Positions	Budget Authority
CEN-10	CEN	CSP	Transfer to Geographic Support	81	\$8,564
CEN-11	CEN	CSP	Transfer from 2020 Census	-81	(8,564)
CEN-6	CEN	CSP	Transfer to Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses Account	0	(261)
Total, Transfers				0	(261)

The Department Management's FY 2022 Budget includes a transfer of \$261,000 from the Census Bureau for a net transfer of \$0 across the Department of Commerce.

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
**SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

**Exhibit 5**

Page  
No.

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
Enacted, 2021	31,395	10,757	\$1,103,088	\$2,750,005
Less: Unobligated balance, start of year, 2021	(23,834)	(5,715)	0	(1,916,025)
Plus: Unobligated balance, end of year, 2021	0	0	0	61,108
Plus: Unobligated balance, transferred to other accounts	0	0	0	208,000
2022 Adjustments to Base				
Plus: Restoration of Unobligated Balances	1,847	1,522	755,468	755,468
Plus: Unobligated balance, start of year, 2022	2,407	358	0	61,108
Plus: Inflationary adjustments to base	0	34	43,024	43,024
Plus: Realignment of FTEs and Positions	79	98	0	0
2022 Base	11,894	7,054	1,901,580	1,962,688
Plus: 2022 Program changes	(963)	(639)	(462,734)	(462,734)
2022 Estimate	10,931	6,415	1,438,846	1,499,954

**Comparison by activity/subactivity  
with totals by activity:**

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base		
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Censuses and Surveys												
CEN-19	Economic Statistics Programs	Pos./BA	1,727	\$324,285	1,824	\$343,784	1,824	\$353,965	1,940	\$374,081	116	\$20,116
		FTE/Obl.	1,408	322,046	1,588	347,882	1,588	353,965	1,684	374,081	96	20,116
CEN-77	Demographic Statistics Programs	Pos./BA	3,244	307,322	4,277	318,805	4,271	327,716	4,298	330,244	27	2,528
		FTE/Obl.	2,226	300,052	2,229	328,821	2,225	327,716	2,245	330,244	20	2,528
CEN-99	Decennial Census	Pos./BA	308,174	6,709,220	24,559	251,552	4,913	949,712	3,790	484,542	(1,123)	(465,170)
		FTE/Obl.	45,541	6,038,820	6,315	1,812,002	2,423	996,712	1,653	531,542	(770)	(465,170)
CEN-149	Enterprise Enabling Programs	Pos./BA	425	213,936	735	188,947	886	270,187	903	249,979	17	(20,208)
		FTE/Obl.	405	194,471	625	261,300	818	284,295	833	264,087	15	(20,208)
	Total	Pos./BA	313,570	7,554,763	31,395	1,103,088	11,894	1,901,580	10,931	1,438,846	(963)	(462,734)
		FTE/Obl.	49,580	6,855,389	10,757	2,750,005	7,054	1,962,688	6,415	1,499,954	(639)	(462,734)
	Adjustments for:											
	Recoveries		0	(46,038)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		0	(1,171,592)	(23,834)	(1,916,025)	(2,407)	(61,108)	(2,407)	(61,108)	0	0
	Unobligated balance, transferred to other accounts (+)		0	0	0	208,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		0	1,916,025	0	61,108	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		0	3,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, canceled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Refund		0	(2,954)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Rescission		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sequestration		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts (-)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transfer to other accounts (+)		0	3,556	0	3,556	0	3,556	0	3,556	0	0
	Appropriation	Pos.	313,570	7,558,319	7,561	1,106,644	9,487	1,905,136	8,524	1,442,402	(963)	(462,734)

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**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
SUMMARY OF FINANCING**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
Total Obligations	\$6,855,389	\$2,750,005	\$1,962,688	\$1,499,954	(\$462,734)
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(46,038)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,171,592)	(1,916,025)	(61,108)	(61,108)	0
Unobligated balance, transferred to other accounts (+)	0	208,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,916,025	61,108	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	3,933	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	(2,954)	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	<u>7,554,763</u>	<u>1,103,088</u>	<u>1,901,580</u>	<u>1,438,846</u>	<u>(462,734)</u>
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts (-)	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts (+)	3,556	3,556	3,556	3,556	0
Appropriation	<u>7,558,319</u>	<u>1,106,644</u>	<u>1,905,136</u>	<u>1,442,402</u>	<u>(462,734)</u>

**Exhibit 8**

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Census and Survey Programs  
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Transfers:		
Transfer to the Departmental Management Salaries and Expense Account	0	(\$261)
Transfer from the 2020 Census program to the Geographic Support program of Address Canvasing and the Boundary Annexation Survey.	(81)	(8,564)
Transfer to the Geographic Support program from the 2020 Census program of Address Canvasing and the Boundary Annexation Survey.	81	8,564
Adjustment:		
Restoration of unobligated balances for Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise program.	93	59,000
Restoration of unobligated balances for the 2020 Census program.	1,754	696,468
Realignment of resources for the Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise program to reflect changes in the scope of work from FY 2021 to FY 2022.	88	0
Realignment of resources for the Enterprise Data Lake program to reflect changes in the scope of work from FY 2021 to FY 2022.	(9)	0
Other Changes:		
2021 Pay raise	0	1,204
2022 Pay raise	0	10,082
Full-year cost in 2022 of positions financed for part of year in 2021 (34 FTE's)	0	5,492
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS-Non-RAE)	0	11,273
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS-RAE/FRAE)	0	(6,378)
Thrift Savings Plan	0	(110)
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) - OASDI	0	(13)
Health insurance	0	835
Employees Compensation Fund	0	(189)
Travel:		
Per Diem	0	4
Mileage	0	(536)
Rental payments to GSA	0	2,439
Postage	0	201
Other services		
NARA storage costs	0	(9)
Working Capital Fund (WCF)	0	3,133
Commerce Business System (CBS)	0	206
General pricing level adjustments:		
Transportation of things	0	27
Rental payments to others	0	7
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	159
GPO printing	0	66
Other contractual services (excluding WCF)	0	4,943
Supplies and materials	0	48
Equipment	0	392
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Charges	0	635
Telecommunications Services - Enterprise Infrastructure Services (EIS)	0	(76)
Enterprise Services	0	3,631
Federal Protective Services	0	5,819
Subtotal, Other Changes	0	43,285
Total, Adjustments to Base	1,926	798,492

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs

Line Item		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Current Economic Statistics	Pos./BA	1,168	\$184,678	1,185	\$195,990	1,185	\$200,817	1,242	\$213,090	57	\$12,273
	FTE/Obl.	919	184,040	1,015	195,990	1,015	200,817	1,058	213,090	43	12,273
Economic Census	Pos./BA	520	127,603	600	135,958	600	140,892	634	147,128	34	6,236
	FTE/Obl.	444	125,745	528	139,132	528	140,892	562	147,128	34	6,236
Census of Governments	Pos./BA	39	12,004	39	11,836	39	12,256	64	13,863	25	1,607
	FTE/Obl.	45	12,261	45	12,760	45	12,256	64	13,863	19	1,607
<b>Total</b>	Pos./BA	1,727	324,285	1,824	343,784	1,824	353,965	1,940	374,081	116	20,116
	FTE/Obl.	1,408	322,046	1,588	347,882	1,588	353,965	1,684	374,081	96	20,116

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Line Item: Current Economic Statistics

Goal Statement

The Goal of the Census Bureau's Economic Statistics Programs is to provide key monthly, quarterly, and annual measures of the US Economy. The program also provides key benchmark measures about the economy that set the baseline for current economic statistics and ensure that the current measures of the economy remain relevant, accurate, and timely. The data provided are critical to understanding the structure and function of the Nation's economy. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

The Current Economic Statistics programs include the full array of operations and services required for large-scale data collection, including:

- Preparation of the sample and survey materials;
- Collection of the data;
- Data processing and estimation;
- Production and quality control of monthly, quarterly, and annual data products; and
- Data dissemination of tabulations and data files via the Internet and other media.

These programs are continually assessed by monitoring survey response rates, individual and macro-level reporting of data, coverage of the business population, and comparisons of projected costs and actual expenditures.

Statement of Operating Objectives

The programs provide critical information about the structure and function of the U.S. economy that is absolutely crucial for policymakers and businesses. The data the program provides are integral to the formation of key economic indicators, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

		<u>Explanation and Justification</u>					
		2020		2021		2022	
		Actual		Enacted		Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business Statistics	Pos./BA	247	\$35,975	331	\$42,096	331	\$43,271
	FTE/Obl.	199	34,569	250	42,096	250	43,271

**Business Statistics (\$43,271 BA/Obl., 250 FTE/331 Pos.)**

The Business Statistics Program – which include the Current Retail, Wholesale, and Service Trade Reports – measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. These programs are the primary source of up-to-date facts on the structure and functioning of the distributive trades and service sectors of the economy.

Another element of the Business Statistics program is Measuring Electronic Business (E-Business) – This provides quarterly measures of retail e-commerce sales and detailed annual measures of e-commerce activity for wholesalers, selected service industries, and retail trade, which are included in the annual E-Stats publication.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following websites:

- Retail Trade: [www.census.gov/econ/retail.html](http://www.census.gov/econ/retail.html)
- Wholesale Trade: [www.census.gov/econ/wholesale.html](http://www.census.gov/econ/wholesale.html)
- Services: [www.census.gov/econ/services.html](http://www.census.gov/econ/services.html)
- E-Business: [www.census.gov/programs-surveys/e-stats.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/e-stats.html)

This line item funds survey life-cycle processing including data collection at the National Processing Center (NPC) located in Jeffersonville, Indiana, sampling and post-collection operations at Census Headquarters (HQ) in Suitland, Maryland. Data collection costs include mail-out operations, postage, non-response follow-up, and online data collection support. Post-collection activities include processing, editing, analysis, imputation, estimation, and dissemination, all done primarily in Suitland, Maryland. The majority of costs in both NPC and Census HQ are staff salaries, along with enterprise support costs.

The monthly, quarterly, and annual economic measures that these data provide are closely followed and widely used by policymakers, businesses, and other organizations that track financial markets. These data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are vital to effective economic policy decisions by business and government. In addition, the business statistics are important inputs to

the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimation of GDP, and to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Construction Statistics	Pos./BA	136	\$16,237	185	\$20,442	185	\$20,927
	FTE/Obl.	102	16,048	117	20,442	117	20,927

**Construction Statistics (\$20,927 BA/Obl., 117 FTE/185 Pos.)**

The Construction Statistics programs, including Building Permits, Housing Starts, and Construction Put In Place Data, provide national, state and regional performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities, such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data from the construction statistics programs supplement the data collected in the Economic Census.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following website:

- [https://www.census.gov/construction/nrc/about\\_the\\_surveys/index.html](https://www.census.gov/construction/nrc/about_the_surveys/index.html)
- [https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/about\\_the\\_survey.html](https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/about_the_survey.html)

This line item funds survey life-cycle processing including data collection at the NPC and by Field staff working nationwide, sampling and post-collection operations at Census HQ in Suitland, Maryland. Data collection costs include mail-out operations, postage, non-response follow-up, field listing and interviewing, and online data collection support. Post-collection activities include processing, editing, analysis, imputation, estimation, and dissemination, all done primarily in Suitland, Maryland. The majority of costs in NPC, the Census ROs, and Census HQ are staff salaries, along with enterprise support costs.

Since construction activities are particularly sensitive to the interest rate levels, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy. These data are also vital to understanding the economic and social aspects of construction activity in the United States, are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. In addition, the construction statistics are important inputs to the BEA's estimation of GDP, and to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Manufacturing Statistics	Pos./BA	135	\$19,678	110	\$19,875	110	\$20,381
	FTE/Obl.	118	20,339	111	19,875	111	20,381

**Manufacturing Statistics (\$20,381 BA/Obl., 111 FTE/110 Pos.)**

The Manufacturing Statistics Program measures the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector, as well as the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The program also measures annual capital expenditures for structures, equipment, information and communication technology, and computer software by U.S. businesses.

Measuring Electronic Business Program provides detailed annual measures of e-commerce activity for manufacturers, which are included in the annual E-Stats publication.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following website:

- [www.census.gov/econ/manufacturing.html](http://www.census.gov/econ/manufacturing.html)
- E-Business: [www.census.gov/programs-surveys/e-stats.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/e-stats.html)

This line item funds survey life-cycle processing including data collection at the NPC, sampling, and post-collection operations at Census HQ in Suitland, Maryland. Data collection costs include mail-out operations, postage, non-response follow-up, and online data collection support. Post-collection activities include processing, editing, analysis, imputation, estimation, and dissemination, all done primarily in Suitland, Maryland. The majority of costs in both NPC and Census HQ are staff salaries, along with enterprise support costs.

The performance of the manufacturing sector is a critical economic benchmark because it supplies the export markets, which are increasingly important to the overall health of the Nation's economy. These programs provide monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analyzing the business cycle and domestic production. Additionally, Manufacturing Statistics completes specialized surveys on manufacturing capacity utilization and energy use and are conducted on a cost reimbursable basis

for other Federal agencies for their specific policy uses. In addition, the manufacturing statistics are important inputs to the BEA's estimation of GDP, and to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
General Economic Statistics	Pos./BA	396	\$74,650	332	\$72,725	332	\$74,356
	FTE/Obl.	309	76,422	336	72,725	336	74,356

**General Economic Statistics (\$74,356 BA/Obl., 336 FTE/332 Pos.)**

The Census Bureau and BEA will continue working together to increase the accuracy and timeliness of a substantial number of key economic indicators cumulatively leading to a more precise measure of GDP. The Census Bureau is developing practical innovations that harness data from administrative or commercial records, and other forms of Big Data (large volumes of data sets that may be combined and analyzed to reveal patterns and trends, complementing and supplementing surveys) to create more timely, relevant, and granular economic and social measurements.

As part of the Census Bureau's support for government-wide efforts to modernize data collection, analysis, and dissemination, it will partner with BEA to support development of a framework for a U.S. Federal Data Service to promote data access and sharing, improve cross-agency data discovery and utilization, and enhance privacy and confidentiality practices.

General Economic Statistics includes the following activities:

Business Register - This program identifies the business populations covered by economic censuses and surveys. The business register comprises more than 31 million active establishments and includes 1.8 million establishments belonging to over 168,000 multi-establishment firms, 6.0 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and over 23 million single-establishment firms without paid employees. It maintains information about company affiliation and organizational structure, and serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods. Finally, it supports census and survey processing operations. By providing consistent industrial, geographic, and size classifications, it supports the construction of efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists.

Industry and Commodity Classification - The Census Bureau classifies all businesses and their products to account for emerging products to account for emerging product lines, add new entities, and record mergers. Accurate and timely industrial classifications are essential to providing high-quality estimates for industrial statistics. The classifications serve as the foundation for all sample work of economic programs and ensure a quality mail frame for the Economic Census. This program ensures that Census Bureau industry and classification operations are complete, consistent, and comparable with the Office of Management and Budget and other agency standards. It coordinates and supports the continued maintenance and revision of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) structure, which provides a consistent industry classification system for the United States, Canada, and Mexico every five years. The program is also responsible for the continued development of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), which will enable product-tracking data from the economic census that are integrated across industries.

Economic Studies - This program provides for the Center for Economic Studies (CES), in Suitland, Maryland, to research economic issues; evaluate economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develop new and improved economic measures. In these endeavors, the CES also relies upon outside experts including those working in the Federal Statistical Research Data Centers (FSRDC) where qualified researchers can access restricted-use microdata from a variety of Federal agencies for statistical purposes. Research results from CES and the FSRDCs have generated substantial new insights into the quality of census and survey data, led to new public-use data products, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed.

The CES continues to improve the utility of Federal data for studying business behavior. One such program produces the Business Dynamics Statistics and works to extend the Longitudinal Business Database by linking the existing files with additional data on businesses, such as patenting activity, firm financing, and engagement with the global economy through trade and investment. Another innovative program is the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, which leverages existing data sources to create new information about the economy. Through data sharing agreements with state and other Federal agencies, the program produces three public-use data products that highlight businesses and workers by characteristics and geography: The Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Job to Job Flows, and OnTheMap. These tools are essential for local area users, such as county and city governments, and those involved in disaster recovery activities. In keeping with the Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking recommendations, and the authorities granted in the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-435), the Census Bureau has released a pilot for a new data product, Post-Secondary Employment Outcomes, showing the distribution of earnings and employment outcomes for graduates of post-secondary public institutions in the United States, generated by linking graduate records to LEHD data. Another new data product from CES is the Dispersion Statistics on Productivity (DiSP), which represents a collaboration between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The DiSP is one of the first data products to produce tables on distributions of economic activity (in this case productivity) within industry.

Business Formation Statistics – This program measures early stage business activity to uncover trends in business applications and formations at the state, regional and national levels. The data in this program are generated based on administrative records from the Internal Revenue Service and are released quarterly. To assist policymakers and government officials during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Business Application Series were released on a weekly and quarterly basis.

Quarterly Financial Report - This program is a principal economic indicator that provides quarterly statistics on corporate financial conditions, including sales, profits, assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity. It also provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations in the mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, information, and professional and technical industries. The data are used by BEA in constructing the national income accounts, and by the Federal Reserve Board in the flow of funds accounts. The data also are used in the public and private sectors to analyze corporate profits and financial conditions by industry and asset size. The collection and publication of these statistics are mandated in U.S. Code Title 13, chapter 3, section 91.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following websites:

- NAICS: [www.census.gov/eos/www/naics](http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics)
- NAPCS: [www.census.gov/eos/www/napcs/index.html](http://www.census.gov/eos/www/napcs/index.html)
- LEHD: [www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ces/data/restricted-use-data/lehd-data.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ces/data/restricted-use-data/lehd-data.html)
- Quarterly Financial Reports: [www.census.gov/econ/qfr](http://www.census.gov/econ/qfr)
- Business Formation Statistics: <https://www.census.gov/econ/bfs>

This line item funds survey life cycle processing including data collection at the NPC, sampling, and post-collection operations at Census headquarters. Data collection costs include mail-out operations, postage, non-response follow-up, and online data collection support. Post-collection activities include processing, editing, analysis, imputation, estimation, and dissemination, all done primarily at Census HQ. The majority of costs in both NPC and Census HQ are salaries, along with enterprise support costs.

The General Economic Statistics programs are essential to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the business register and parallel classification activities provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy. This activity enables the Census Bureau to leverage and accelerate path-breaking methodological work underway to pilot and implement several specific program enhancements using third-party data sources and Big Data.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Foreign Trade Statistics	Pos./BA	166	\$27,606	141	\$26,554	141	\$27,219
	FTE/Obl.	136	26,417	135	26,554	135	27,219

**Foreign Trade Statistics (\$27,219 BA/Obl., 135 FTE/141 Pos.)**

The Foreign Trade Statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise moving between the United States and its international trading partners.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following website:

- [www.census.gov/foreign-trade](http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade)

This line item funds processing of data received from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and through the data exchange with Statistics Canada. This processing includes verification, analysis, tabulation, and dissemination of the economic indicator release. This processing work is done primarily at Census HQ in Suitland, Maryland with support from the field office in Puerto Rico. Additionally, this line item funds maintenance of the regulations and education of the public on these regulations for exporting goods outside the United States (all done in Suitland, Maryland).

The trade data is a principal economic indicator that is essential to understanding the health of the economy, as well as the U.S. economic relationships with the rest of the world. The collection and publication of these statistics are mandated in U.S. Code Title 13, Chapter 9, Section 301. In addition, the trade statistics are important inputs to the BEA’s estimation of GDP, and to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Government Statistics	Pos./BA	88	\$10,532	86	\$14,298	86	\$14,663
	FTE/Obl.	55	10,245	66	14,298	66	14,663

**Government Statistics (\$14,663 BA/Obl., 66 FTE/86 Pos.)**

The Government Statistics programs provide statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for state and local governments. The programs also provide data in the areas of state and local government financial activity and public employment and payroll.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following website:

- [www.census.gov/econ/progoverview.html](http://www.census.gov/econ/progoverview.html)

## Exhibit 12

This line item funds survey life cycle processing including data collection at the NPC, sampling, and post-collection operations at Census HQ in Suitland, Maryland. Data collection costs include mail-out operations, postage, non-response follow-up, and online data collection support. Post-collection activities include processing, editing, analysis, imputation, estimation, and dissemination, all done primarily in Suitland, Maryland. The majority of costs in both NPC and Census HQ are staff salaries, along with enterprise support costs.

These data are vital to measuring the government sector of the national economy, understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country, and administering public programs. In addition, the government statistics are important inputs to the BEA's estimation of GDP, and to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies.

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Construction Statistics	Pos./BA	185	\$20,927	197	\$26,690	12	\$5,763
	FTE/Obl.	117	20,927	126	26,690	9	5,763

**Construction Reengineering (+\$5,763, 9 FTE/12 Positions)**

Improvements to data products covering the construction sector of the economy include increased timeliness, geographic granularity, classification capabilities, and construction project detail.

The Construction Statistics programs, including the Principle Federal Economic Indicators (PFEI) Building Permits, Housing Starts, and Construction Put In Place Data, provide national, state and regional performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. This initiative would allow the Census Bureau to modernize the suite of Construction Programs by reinventing how it envisions and executes day-to-day operations, including methodology, technologies, and dissemination. This initiative would enable creation of a cohesive construction program with accelerated releases and new products.

Collaborating with external vendor(s) allows the program to build a state of the art solution for new methodology, new technology, new data products, accelerated timelines, and more reliable data sources within a 36-month timeline, while allowing dedicated Census Bureau resources to maintain the current Construction Programs. The Census Bureau will also realize cost savings in data collection by using alternative sources.

The Census Bureau will also realize cost avoidance in data collection by using alternative sources. By broadening the scope of the data, developing cutting-edge interactive data visualizations, and disseminating data in a state-of-the-art manner, the Census Bureau can be

the leading data provider in the “Information Age” and better serve the needs of its customers, while also introducing modern approaches and technologies that are essential to its continued success as a relevant statistical agency.

Construction activities are particularly sensitive to the interest rate levels; these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates affect the economy. Providing data that is more accurate with more geographic detail and types of construction benefits data users in providing a snapshot of the economy. This snapshot provides insight to the construction industry for housing starts, completions, and costs for construction spending. The construction indicator programs data is used globally for financial investment. This data moves the financial markets within milliseconds of its release and has over 500,000 downloads of the data each year. Major users include the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which uses data on residential construction in formulation of housing policy; the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), which uses these data as inputs to the estimation of GDP; and the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers, which use these data for the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies. These data users will all benefit from more accurate, timely, and detailed data.

Performance Measures

The table below shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	Delivery of Prototype of phase 1 (for Building Permits) to run in parallel to the Indicator Program.	Delivery of the Prototype for the remaining Construction Programs.	Delivery of the Prototype of the Repairs and Improvements Survey.	Delivery of the new, integrated Construction Programs.	Continued release of the new, integrated Construction Programs.
Without Change	Release of PFEI as scheduled.	Release of PFEI as scheduled.	Release of PFEI as scheduled.	Release of PFEI as scheduled.	Release of PFEI as scheduled.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

Exhibit 14

**Activity: Censuses and Surveys**  
**Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs**  
**Program Change: Construction Statistics**

Full-time permanent

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	13	1	\$103,690	\$103,690
Statistician	9	3	60,129	180,387
Subtotal		4		284,077
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		8		857,168
Subtotal		12		1,141,245
Less lapse	25.0%	(3)		(285,311)
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		9		855,934
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			23,110
				879,044

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	9
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total FTE	9

Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	12
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total Positions	12

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Construction Statistics

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$6,400	\$7,580	\$7,751	\$8,630	\$879
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1,469	1,319	1,350	1,350	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	376	262	262	489	227
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	8,245	9,161	9,363	10,469	1,106
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,878	3,121	3,308	3,601	293
13	Benefits for former personnel	12	32	32	38	6
21	Travel and transportation of persons	159	263	257	263	6
22	Transportation of things	11	18	18	18	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	462	832	867	933	66
23.2	Rental payments to others	9	13	13	13	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	467	393	398	401	3
24	Printing and reproduction	28	25	25	26	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1,126	227	283	3,388	3,105
25.2	Other services	880	3,347	3,411	3,442	31
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	573	715	623	829	206
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	189	274	269	290	21
25.5	Research and development contracts	1	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	901	1,930	1,967	2,642	675
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	12	6	6	6	0
26	Supplies and materials	36	37	38	140	102
31	Equipment	59	48	49	191	142
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	16,048	20,442	20,927	26,690	5,763

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Manufacturing Statistics	Pos./BA	110	\$20,381	115	\$21,432	5	\$1,051
	FTE/Obl.	111	20,381	115	21,432	4	1,051

**Advance of Total Manufacturing: Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (+\$1,051, 4 FTE/5 Positions)**

The Manufacturing Statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector for U.S. businesses. Currently the Advance Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program is a highly sensitive Principal Federal Economic Indicator (PFEI), released on the 18<sup>th</sup> working day following the calendar month of collection. This PFEI data release is for durable goods (items not completely consumed in one use) only. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> working day following the calendar month of collection, we release the non-durable goods data. The initiative funding in FY2022, will allow for a release of Total Manufacturing (Durable and Non-Durable) at the time of the Advance M3 PFEI release on the 18<sup>th</sup> working day. Accelerating the nondurable release would allow us to provide the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the public with early access to total manufacturing estimates ahead of the full report. This high-level estimate would benefit numerous governmental and private organizations.

Currently, the BEA produces estimates for the third month of the quarter for the advance estimate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). By making the total manufacturing estimates available to the public sooner, BEA and other economic forecasting organizations could incorporate actual U.S. total manufacturing estimates into the advance GDP estimate. It will also allow BEA to use total manufacturing in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) measure of change in private inventories.

Advancing non-durable manufacturing allows the public to have an early snapshot of the direction of this critical indicator. It also enables incorporation of these data into the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) first estimate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), potentially reducing future revisions. The shipments and inventories data are essential inputs to the GDP; BEA uses M3 shipments data as an

input for the domestic production, and M3 durable and non-durable inventories data to calculate the estimates of change in private inventories. With total manufacturing contributing 11% and nondurable goods contributing almost 5% to value added to GDP, the GDP and the economic indicator series would be enhanced by these data. This initiative allows for earlier more timely release of data to the American Public as well as key inputs for the Gross Domestic Product, which is the most heavily watched Economic Indicator for monitoring the entire economy for the United States. This product is also used globally for foreign financial investment in the US economy.

This program will provide funding for post-collection operations at Census HQ in Suitland, Maryland. This will include processing, editing, analysis, imputation, estimation, and dissemination. The majority of costs at Census HQ are staff salaries, along with enterprise support costs.

Performance Measures

The table below shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	<p>Creation of M3 environment to save off the data.</p> <p>Creation of table layout for new release.</p> <p>Creation of edits and imputation for Total Manufacturing.</p>	<p>Review of non-durable data at time of durable release.</p> <p>Review the table for new releases.</p>	<p>Creation of Total Manufacturing as new experimental data product.</p>	<p>Review of detail level data to include as part of the Total Manufacturing release. Detailed data would be released after the annual benchmarking process is complete.</p>	<p>Total Manufacturing and all of the detail level data for durable and nondurable goods are released as single entity of the PFEI.</p>
Without Change	<p>Release of PFEI Indicators as scheduled.</p>	<p>Release of PFEI Indicators as scheduled.</p>	<p>Release of PFEI Indicators as scheduled.</p>	<p>Release of PFEI Indicators as scheduled.</p>	<p>Release of PFEI Indicators as scheduled.</p>

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

**Exhibit 14**

**Activity: Censuses and Surveys**  
**Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs**  
**Program Change: Manufacturing Statistics**

Full-time permanent

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	13	2	\$103,690	\$207,380
Statistician	11	1	72,750	72,750
Statistical Assistant	7	1	49,157	49,157
Subtotal		4		329,287
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		1		107,146
Subtotal		5		436,433
Less lapse	25.0%	(1)		(109,108)
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		4		327,325
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			8,838
				336,163

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	4
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total FTE	4

Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	5
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total Positions	5

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Manufacturing Statistics

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$10,352	\$11,010	\$11,262	\$11,598	\$336
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	801	251	257	257	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	516	401	401	405	4
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	11,669	11,662	11,920	12,260	340
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3,975	3,845	4,092	4,205	113
13	Benefits for former personnel	15	36	36	37	1
21	Travel and transportation of persons	15	40	40	41	1
22	Transportation of things	6	3	3	3	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	633	527	570	582	12
23.2	Rental payments to others	7	4	4	4	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	789	569	578	579	1
24	Printing and reproduction	32	18	18	18	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	530	187	251	587	336
25.2	Other services	444	329	335	337	2
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	708	708	563	601	38
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	252	220	212	216	4
25.5	Research and development contracts	1	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,161	1,665	1,697	1,879	182
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	3	2	2	2	0
26	Supplies and materials	44	30	30	31	1
31	Equipment	55	30	30	50	20
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	20,339	19,875	20,381	21,432	1,051

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
General Economic Statistics	Pos./BA	332	\$74,356	369	\$79,356	37	\$5,000
	FTE/Obl.	336	74,356	364	79,356	28	5,000

**High Frequency Data Program (+\$10,000, 28 FTE/37 Positions)**

In response to the unprecedented circumstances presented by COVID-19 and the urgent need for data, the U.S. Census launched two new experimental “pulse” surveys to measure temporal social and economic trends in the nation’s small businesses and households during this crisis. Responses from these experimental surveys were posted within weeks of collection and provide insight into the scope of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on social and economic measures in the U.S. This innovation demonstrated that the Census Bureau can rapidly develop and release new data products in response to issues facing the Nation in near-real time that can be used by businesses, communities and policymakers at all levels to respond to these issues. This initiative expands the Census Bureau’s capability to conduct these types of surveys. This effort directly supports the Department of Commerce’s strategy to develop new data products and services that capture the dynamic U.S. Economy.

This request will support the Census Bureau in maturing this new capability to provide data and products quickly and more frequently in response to changing conditions in the economy and society. The experience in response to the COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated that beyond the current crisis, the Census Bureau has the opportunity to leverage its data collection infrastructure to provide timely data on a high-frequency basis on American households and businesses, from a social and economic perspective for a variety of needs as they arise. And, as demonstrated by the “pulse” surveys, by leveraging existing infrastructure and collection devices the bureau can deliver this type of information at a low marginal cost with the flexibility to adapt to a wide range of topics. Rapid response data products can provide timely information that can be useful to Congress, state and local officials, and the public. Additionally, this request helps

support the Federal Data Strategy (FDS) and promotes the use of data in novel ways to inform government operations. More specifically, the high frequency data program supports all principles in the FDS with an emphasis on conscious design by ensuring relevance, harnessing existing data, anticipating future uses, and demonstrating responsiveness.

The combined request of \$10 million will support innovations in both the economic and demographic statistics programs. For economic statistics, this request will allow the Census Bureau to quickly partner with experts at other agencies and offices within the Federal government to produce timely and relevant economic data. The Census Bureau will research data products at the national level as well as detailed (sector, state, state by sector, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), subsector) weekly estimates of business conditions by industry and owner characteristics as well as, more generally, the ability of these surveys to measure important business outcomes including productivity, growth, and survival.

For demographic statistics, this request will allow the Census Bureau to cooperate with other federal agencies to produce near real-time data at federal, state, and MSA levels, as needed, to support local, state, and Federal policy and decision makers. The Census Bureau will supplement its expertise and infrastructure for primary data collection and development of products using existing data to address needs for high-frequency and/or rapid response information that guide response to dynamic or emergent social and economic conditions.

#### **Federal Data Service (-\$5,000, 0 FTE/0 Positions)**

This proposed program reduction in the amount of \$5 million to General Economic Statistics represents a shift in which bureau funds the Federal Data Service (FDS). In FY 2021, funding for FDS was split between the Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The FY 2022 Budget continues to provide a total of \$7 million in funding for activities that support the development of a framework for a data service; however, the FY 2022 Budget proposes consolidating the funding and implementation of FDS activities under the Office of Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. Additional details can be found in BEA's Congressional Budget Justification.

#### **Performance Measures**

The table on the following page shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

**Exhibit 13**

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	The Census Bureau releases new data products, measuring the impact of significant events in near-real time.	The Census Bureau releases new data products, measuring the impact of significant events in near-real time.	The Census Bureau releases new data products, measuring the impact of significant events in near-real time.	The Census Bureau releases new data products, measuring the impact of significant events in near-real time.	The Census Bureau releases new data products, measuring the impact of significant events in near-real time.
Without Change	Census Bureau will not expand capability demonstrated in FY 2020.	Census Bureau will not expand capability demonstrated in FY 2020.	Census Bureau will not expand capability demonstrated in FY 2020.	Census Bureau will not expand capability demonstrated in FY 2020.	Census Bureau will not expand capability demonstrated in FY 2020.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

Exhibit 14

**Activity: Censuses and Surveys**  
**Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs**  
**Program Change: General Economic Statistics**

Full-time permanent

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	15	2	\$144,128	\$288,256
Mathematical Statistician	14	1	122,530	122,530
Statistician	14	2	122,530	245,060
Statistician	13	6	103,690	622,140
IT Specialist	13	4	103,690	414,760
Statistician	12	6	87,198	523,188
Statistician	9	4	60,129	240,516
Subtotal		23		2,456,450
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		14		1,536,750
Subtotal		37		3,993,200
Less lapse	25.0%	(9)		(998,300)
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		28		2,994,900
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			80,862
				3,075,762

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	28
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total FTE	28

Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	37
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total Positions	37

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: General Economic Statistics

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$33,392	\$35,523	\$36,345	\$39,421	\$3,076
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	733	824	845	845	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,698	1,188	1,188	1,227	39
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	35,823	37,535	38,378	41,493	3,115
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	12,034	12,324	13,041	14,049	1,008
13	Benefits for former personnel	59	123	123	135	12
21	Travel and transportation of persons	78	330	330	341	11
22	Transportation of things	7	8	9	9	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,809	1,750	1,889	2,005	116
23.2	Rental payments to others	7	12	13	13	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	2,284	1,457	1,479	1,485	6
24	Printing and reproduction	84	33	36	37	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	7,202	2,195	2,440	4,145	1,705
25.2	Other services	3,437	5,584	5,689	4,884	(805)
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	3,089	2,724	2,149	2,405	256
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	792	769	744	780	36
25.5	Research and development contracts	3	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,969	6,930	7,062	6,593	(469)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	5	5	6	6	0
26	Supplies and materials	217	247	253	261	8
31	Equipment	1,521	699	715	715	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	2	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	76,422	72,725	74,356	79,356	5,000

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Government Statistics	Pos./BA	86	\$14,663	89	\$15,122	3	\$459
	FTE/Obl.	66	14,663	68	15,122	2	459

**Advance Data for State and Local Government Tax Revenues (+\$459, 2 FTE/3 Positions)**

State and local governments have been increasing their release of data to the public in recent years. Governments are now releasing data in more detail and at more frequent intervals than was done in the past. For example, some states are releasing daily tax collection data. While the other public survey programs focus on audited data, the Quarterly Summary of State & Local Tax Revenue (QTAX) collects data on current tax collections. Survey content and frequency have essentially remained the same for this survey over the past 60 years. However, the availability of these data has changed markedly over that time. The QTAX survey has three components, namely, a state tax collection component (F-72) and two local collection components, the property tax survey (F-71), and the sales and income tax survey (F-73). This project would focus on the F-72 and F-73 components.

This initiative would support additional staff to determine the methodology for making improvements to this program and to use machine-learning techniques to “scrape” data from local governments’ publicly available records. It will also be used in future efforts that will be used to improve the F-71 component. The Census Bureau will develop ways to locate and extract new and previous data sources through web scraping and other techniques; use them as inputs to data products, and create repeatable processes that can be put into production.

If proven, these efforts have potential application for other public sector data collections, such as State and Local Finance statistics; thereby, reducing data collection and potentially staffing costs, and increase the speed at which data are released. This could also lead to an expansion of data collected resulting in new data products and the ability to respond to data needs quickly, such as the need for

state and local government data that could provide insight into significant events affecting state and local government finances, such as COVID-19.

Performance Measures

The table below shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	Develop methods and processes for incorporating new data sources into the production of statistics on state and local tax revenues.	Data from the QTAX program will be released.	Data from the QTAX program will be released.	Data from the QTAX program will be released.	Data from the QTAX program will be released.
Without Change	The program will not be able to provide more relevant, timely Tax Revenue data.	The program will not be able to provide more relevant, timely Tax Revenue data.	The program will not be able to provide more relevant, timely Tax Revenue data.	The program will not be able to provide more relevant, timely Tax Revenue data.	The program will not be able to provide more relevant, timely Tax Revenue data.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

**Exhibit 14**

**Activity: Censuses and Surveys**  
**Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs**  
**Program Change: Government Statistics**

Full-time permanent

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	13	1	\$103,690	\$103,690
Statistician	9	2	60,129	120,258
Subtotal		3		223,948
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		0		0
Subtotal		3		223,948
Less lapse	25.0%	(1)		(55,987)
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		2		167,961
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			4,535
				172,496

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	2
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total FTE	2

Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	3
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total Positions	3

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Government Statistics

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$5,539	\$6,830	\$6,982	\$7,154	\$172
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	93	196	200	200	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	257	643	643	645	2
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	5,889	7,669	7,825	7,999	174
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,096	2,430	2,584	2,643	59
13	Benefits for former personnel	8	24	24	25	1
21	Travel and transportation of persons	6	26	26	26	0
22	Transportation of things	1	2	2	2	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	296	1,364	1,387	1,392	5
23.2	Rental payments to others	2	3	3	3	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	296	291	296	296	0
24	Printing and reproduction	14	6	6	6	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	269	136	190	193	3
25.2	Other services	228	235	239	240	1
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	377	511	458	474	16
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	121	387	387	389	2
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	591	1,174	1,196	1,394	198
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1	1	1	1	0
26	Supplies and materials	22	21	21	21	0
31	Equipment	28	18	18	18	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	10,245	14,298	14,663	15,122	459

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Line Item: Economic Census

Goal Statement

The Goal of the Census Bureau's Economic Statistics Programs is to provide key monthly, quarterly, and annual measures of the US Economy. The program also provides key benchmark measures about the economy that set the baseline for current economic statistics and ensure that the current measures of the economy remain relevant, accurate, and timely. The data provided are critical to understanding the structure and function of the Nation's economy. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

Every five years, the Census Bureau collects extensive statistics about businesses that are essential to understanding the American economy. This official count, better known as the Economic Census, serves as the foundation for the measurement of U.S. businesses and their economic impact. As part of the Census Bureau's mission to provide timely information on the health of the U.S. economy, this "business" census serves as the most extensive collection of data related to business activity. Approximately 4 million businesses (large, medium, and small, covering most industries and all geographic areas of the United States) will receive surveys tailored to their primary business activity.

Statement of Operating Objectives

When planning and designing each Economic Census, the Census Bureau consults a variety of experts, both within and outside the Federal Government to ensure that our data will meet the need of our users and stakeholders. The principal sources of advice to the agency over the long term are public advisory committees and key Federal data users. Specific industry associations and companies are consulted on particular points, such as the content of a questionnaire. The Census Scientific Advisory Committee provides scientific and technical expertise to address Census Bureau program needs and objectives. The committee meets twice a year to advise the Bureau on a wide range of issues affecting its programs. The Census Bureau works closely with the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to

ensure its programs meet BEA's needs for constructing the national accounts. The Census Bureau also assists the Bureau of Labor Statistics' efforts, particularly for constructing producer price indexes, and the Federal Reserve Board by providing input to the Flow of Funds data.

For the 2022 Economic Census, the Census Bureau builds on past successes to ensure the census continues to keep pace with the structure and functioning of the dynamic U.S. Economy. The following high-level objectives were developed for the 2022 Economic Census with goals of reducing respondent burden and providing data users with relevant and timely data:

**Coordinate Content with Annual Surveys and Other Data Sources** – The Economic Census is working to streamline content, coordinate content with annual economic surveys, conduct research and increase the use of administrative data and other sources of data; thereby reducing respondent burden and aligning with National Academies of Science panel recommendations on business surveys. For the 2022 Economic Census, the Census Bureau is reviewing the content collected in the 2017 Economic Census, as well as researching new content needs in order to determine what should be collected or are available through administrative data (or other sources). Any changes to the content of the 2022 Economic Census and related programs will continue to ensure that the Census Bureau measures the dynamic nature of the U.S. economy and meets overall stakeholder needs, including providing key data that are required to produce measures of GDP and the BEA's input-output analyses prior to the mailout in early 2023.

**Improve the Data Collection Process** – The Economic Census is committed to developing a smarter respondent-driven electronic instrument, enhancing collection strategies, developing a comprehensive outreach plan, and generally making it easier for respondents to report, all in an effort to increase response rates.

**Reduce Barriers to Promote Faster Data Review and Dissemination** – The Economic Census is working to reduce the time necessary for staff to review and release data. This includes developing methods to conduct efficient data analysis, improving the usability of micro and macro analytical tools, re-envisioning the release schedule for all data products, and releasing data with an economy-wide perspective, ultimately providing more timely releases for data users.

**Enhance Methodology for Confidentiality and Quality** – The Economic Census is dedicated to providing as much detailed economic data as possible while maintaining confidentiality and quality, important factors when making decisions on levels of data to release. In order to do so, increased efforts are being made to research and update current disclosure methodologies, provide variances and other quality indicators across data products, and improve overall data quality information for data users.

		<u>Explanation and Justification</u>					
		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	88	\$33,095	204	\$46,543	204	\$48,226
	FTE/Obl.	75	31,776	157	46,635	157	48,226
Content Determination and Design	Pos./BA	207	54,816	290	69,726	290	72,121
	FTE/Obl.	176	55,295	262	72,808	262	72,121
Mail List Development and Mailout	Pos./BA	38	7,022	40	5,797	40	6,034
	FTE/Obl.	33	7,622	31	5,797	31	6,034
Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	21	4,696	27	4,638	27	4,842
	FTE/Obl.	18	4,371	24	4,638	24	4,842
Publication and Dissemination	Pos./BA	166	27,974	39	9,254	39	9,669
	FTE/Obl.	142	26,681	54	9,254	54	9,669
Total	Pos./BA	520	127,603	600	135,958	600	140,892
	FTE/Obl.	444	125,745	528	139,132	528	140,892

The Economic Census consists of eight core program components and several related data collections. The core components (Geographic areas, NAICS codes, Construction, Manufacturing, Mining, Retail, Services, and Wholesale sectors) are separately tailored for each major domestic business sector and provide comprehensive, detailed information on the structure of the U.S. non-farm economy. The related programs are more specialized and provide supplementary information, such as characteristics of businesses and business owners, transportation information on vehicles and the movement of goods, and other items of national interest. These related programs include: (1) Census of the Island Areas (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), (2) Annual Business Survey, and (3) Commodity Flow Survey, (4) Non-employers – Demographics, and (5) Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey.

FY 2022 represents the third year of the 2022 Economic Census survey cycle. Activity transitions from the data release activities for the 2017 Economic Census to the planning, content determination, instrument development, data collection and processing systems updates for the 2022 Economic Census. Final data releases for the 2017 Economic Census are scheduled to be complete by the end of the first quarter of FY 2022. Analytical review and publication activities include macro review of all data, documentation of findings, and preparation of tabulated data. Staff prepare data for delivery to the public by reviewing pre-released publications, gaining approvals, updating metadata tables, and ensuring quality standards are met. In FY 2022, focus for the 2022 Economic Census will be the development of electronic instruments based on final content decisions made in FY 2021 and the continued research and development work needed to implement the Census Bureau's new requirements for confidential data protection. Additionally, work will include the design and development of systems required for efficient data collection and data processing and building relationships with respondent stakeholders in an effort to increase response in FY 2023. Efforts will also include the development of micro and macro data review plans for the 2022 Economic Census. The 2021 Refile (Classification) mailing and data collection effort will be conducted in FY 2022 to update the industry classification for some establishments prior to the 2022 Economic Census.

Economic Census data are collected through various methods, including mailed invitations to provide data online and use of administrative records. Some other enterprise solutions to be utilized for data collection and processing include Content Metadata (COMET), Unified Tracking System (UTS), and eCorrespondence (eCorr). COMET is a survey registration system and repository for instrument metadata that has been used to store, update, and maintain all content such as question wording, business rules, formats, etc. used to build the electronic data collection instruments. UTS is a paradata repository and cost and progress dashboard. The system provides tracking of collection and processing activities and costs to monitor key performance measures. eCorr is an electronic correspondence portal for business and individual respondents. The system will be used for secure communication and to provide online self-service, such as password re-mails, to respondents.

By continuing to leverage these solutions, the Census Bureau will increase productivity and better allocate staff resources. The use of Application Programming Interface (API) enables data users to reach and build customized data products by combining Economic Census statistics with other information. For the 2017 Economic Census, data releases began with the First Look Report in September 2019, which provided economy-wide business statistics at the U.S. level, followed by the Geographic Area Series (GAS) reports throughout 2020, NAPCS tables in November 2020, with additional industry specific data releases through December 2021.

The Economic Census includes the following major activities:

**Direction (\$48,226 BA/Obl., 157 FTE/204 Pos.)**

The Direction line item includes planning and preparatory activities associated with completing the 2017 Economic Census and a re-engineered 2022 Economic Census. Specific activities include providing overall direction and coordination of census planning, design, collection, processing, and dissemination operations.

**Content Determination and Design (\$72,121 BA/Obl., 262 FTE/290 Pos.)**

The Content Determination and Design line item includes a review of census program components and content, including other census-related surveys, with business and government analysts, data providers, and other data users, as well as the design of electronic collection instruments.

**Mail List Development and Mailout (\$6,034 BA/Obl., 31 FTE/40 Pos.)**

The Mail List Development and Mailout line item includes assembling and preparing the census mail list for over 332 million business locations.

**Collection and Processing (\$4,842 BA/Obl., 24 FTE/27 Pos.)**

The Collection and Processing line item includes all collection operations, including those conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center.

**Publication and Dissemination (\$9,669 BA/Obl., 54 FTE/39 Pos.)**

The Publication and Dissemination line item includes all operations related to data tabulations, final table review of tabulated census data, development of census products, review of disclosure avoidance patterns, and the dissemination of census results.

### Key Economic Census Stakeholder Groups and Areas of Interest

Key Economic Census Stakeholder Groups	Area of Interest
Businesses and Industries	Data Use for Decision Making/Accurate Census
Department of Commerce	Oversight and Administration
Office of Management and Budget	Oversight and Reporting
Congress	Oversight, Funding, and Data Use for Policymaking
Federal Agencies	Data Input to Economic Indices
State and Local Governments	Data Use for Policymaking and Planning
Census Scientific Advisory Committee	Advisory
National Academy of Sciences	Consulting

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Economic Census	Pos./BA	600	\$140,892	634	\$147,128	34	\$6,236
	FTE/Obl.	528	140,892	562	147,128	34	6,236

**Economic Census (+\$6,236, 34 FTE/34 Positions)**

New for the 2022 Economic Census, the Census Bureau will implement three different machine learning processes that will improve the quality of economic census data. The first two are smart look-up tools integrated into the electronic collection instrument to allow respondents to self-code industry (NAICS) and product (NAPCS) classifications.

Fiscal Year 2022 represents the third year of the 2022 Economic Census cycle. Efforts in FY 2022 include finalizing the last data releases related to the 2017 Economic Census and continuing the planning, development, and monitoring of activities related to the 2022 Economic Census. This includes inputting content metadata for the electronic instrument, programming the electronic instrument, and other activities related to the development of systems and processes that will be needed for instrument design, data collection, data processing, and data dissemination.

Major activities in FY 2022 include the review of data related to the 2017 Economic Census final data releases. Final data releases for the 2017 Economic Census are scheduled to be complete by the end of the first quarter of FY 2022. In FY 2022, focus for the 2022 Economic Census will be the development of electronic instruments based on final content decisions made in FY 2021 and the continued research and development work needed to implement the Census Bureau’s new requirements for confidential data protection. Additionally, work will include the design and development of systems required for efficient data collection and data processing and building relationships with respondent stakeholders in an effort to increase response in FY 2023.

For the 2017 Economic Census, the Census Bureau received 1.5 million NAPCS write-in descriptions and over 500 thousand NAICS write-in descriptions. Using these descriptions required a manual coding process and many were left uncoded due to resource constraints. Replacing these write-in descriptions ensures that the data are properly coded from the outset. The third process assigns

NAICS codes using machine learning models and publicly available data. This process will allow assignment of higher quality NAICS codes to non-respondents and reduce response burden by reducing the number of business establishments that are asked to complete the census and enable greater use of administrative data for smaller business establishments. The benefits include higher quality results for NAICS and NAPCS for the Economic Census and downstream stakeholders including annual and indicator surveys, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other federal data users.

The table starting on the following page contains detail on the activities, and the funds supporting those activities, in FY 2022.

**FY 2022 Key Program Activities**

Major Activity	FY 2022 Description	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Direction	<p>Continue managing and administering the final releases of the 2017 Economic Census, as well as the ongoing preparation efforts for the upcoming 2022 Economic Census.</p> <p>Activities include applying project management methods and tools to the overall program, monitoring the risk management plan, monitoring the quality management plan, monitoring 2017 Economic Census final data releases, and planning and monitoring the development of content, systems, and processes for the 2022 Economic Census.</p> <p>Monitor schedule milestones and participate in regular status updates.</p> <p>Conduct frequent risk review board meetings and discussions. Enact mitigation and contingency plans as needed.</p> <p>Ensure quality standards are met and approve release of data products for the 2017 Economic Census; manage the development of quality standards for the 2022 Economic Census.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>-\$7,986</b>	<b>\$40,240</b>
Content Determination	<p>Implement standardized Economic Census statistical methodology for all collections.</p> <p>Review content to ensure relevance with current and future economic activity and to meet stakeholder needs. Explore the use of additional administrative records to reduce costs and burden. Reduce the overall amount of content on the 2022 Economic Census collection instruments. Input content metadata based on final content decisions into enterprise systems used for instrument design.</p> <p>Implement the use of machine learning to allow respondents to self-code industry (NAICS) and product (NAPCS) classifications.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>+\$9,429</b>	<b>\$81,550</b>

**Exhibit 13**

Major Activity	FY 2022 Description	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Mail List Development and Mailout	<p>Initiate research on business establishments to include in the 2022 Economic Census mailout universe.</p> <p>Final mail list development and initial mailout and follow-up activities associated with the 2021 Refile (Classification) data collection.</p> <p>Develop sampling methodology.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>+\$3,310</b>	<b>\$9,344</b>
Collection and Processing	<p>Continue analytical data review on final data releases related to the 2017 Economic Census.</p> <p>Further develop the Unified Tracking System, a Paradata repository and cost and progress dashboard that will provide improved tracking of collection and processing activities and cost in order to monitor key performance measures for the 2022 Economic Census.</p> <p>Electronic data collection of the 2021 Refile (Classification), including main mailing and follow-ups.</p> <p>Continue development of a collection strategy for the 2022 Economic Census, including possible adaptive design strategies. Use a stronger follow-up strategy that includes new modes, use of certified mail, and a compressed schedule.</p> <p>Implement the use of machine learning to allow analysts to assign missing/questionable industry (NAICS) and product (NAPCS) classifications.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>+\$5,031</b>	<b>\$9,873</b>
Publication and Dissemination	<p>Provide data from the 2017 Economic Census to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and for public releases.</p> <p>Continue the research and development of confidential data protection and disclosure avoidance methodology for the 2022 Economic Census.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>-\$3,548</b>	<b>\$6,121</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>+\$6,236</b>	<b>\$147,128</b>

Performance Measures

The table below shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	<p>1) Complete mailing and processing of the 2021 classification electronic collection instruments in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2022.</p> <p>2) Complete design of the 2022 electronic collection instruments by September 30, 2022.</p> <p>3) Incorporate machine learning into collection instrument by September 2022.</p>	<p>1) Complete initial mailout of the 2022 Economic Census by May 31, 2023.</p> <p>2) Approve data analysis review plan, trade area interactive edits, and the Business Register to the Micro Analytic Database process for production allowing staff to conduct micro level data analysis by June 30, 2023.</p>	<p>1) Complete data collection by December 31, 2023.</p> <p>2) Close the Business Register for the 2022 Economic Census collection cycle and approval of tabulation extracts and parameters for production allowing staff to conduct macro tabulation and analysis by February 28, 2024.</p> <p>3) Release the 2022 Economic Census First Look report by March 31, 2024.</p>	<p>1) Release the 2022 Economic Census Geographic Area Series products by February 28, 2025.</p> <p>2) Complete Machine learning evaluation by October 2024.</p>	<p>1) Complete all 2022 Economic Census data releases by February 28, 2026.</p>

Continued from previous page	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
Without Change	<p>1) Complete mailing and processing of the 2021 classification electronic collection instruments in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2022.</p>	<p>1) Complete design of the 2022 electronic collection instruments by January 31, 2023.</p> <p>2) Complete initial mailout of the 2022 Economic Census by June 30, 2023 with Machine learning processes.</p> <p>3) Approve data analysis review plan, trade area interactive edits, and the Business Register to the Micro Analytic Database process for production allowing staff to conduct micro level data analysis by July 31, 2023.</p>	<p>1) Complete data collection by April 30, 2024.</p> <p>2) Close the Business Register for the 2022 Economic Census collection cycle and approval of tabulation extracts and parameters for production allowing staff to conduct macro tabulation and analysis by June 30, 2024.</p> <p>3) Release the 2022 Economic Census First Look report by July 31, 2024.</p>	<p>1) Release 75% of the 2017 Economic Census Geographic Area Series products by June 30, 2025.</p>	<p>1) Complete all 2022 Economic Census data releases by June 30, 2026.</p>

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Economic Census

Full-time permanent

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	14	3	\$122,530	\$367,590
IT Specialist	14	4	122,530	490,120
Statistician	13	13	103,690	1,347,965
Mathematical Statistician	13	9	103,690	933,207
Economist	13	2	103,690	207,379
Statistician	12	1	87,198	87,198
Statistician	11	1	72,750	72,750
Statistical Assistant	9	1	60,129	60,129
Subtotal		34		3,566,338
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		11		1,457,240
Total		45		5,023,578
Less lapse	10.00%	(5)		(502,358)
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		40		4,521,220
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			122,073
				4,643,293

Full-time temporary

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistician	13	(2)	\$103,690	(\$207,380)
Statistician	12	(3)	87,198	(261,594)
Statistician	11	(1)	72,750	(72,750)
Statistical Assistant	9	(1)	60,129	(60,129)
Subtotal		(7)		(601,853)
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		(4)		(541,020)
Total		(11)		(1,142,873)
Less lapse	41.0%	5		468,578
Total full-time temporary (FTE)		(6)		(674,295)
2022 pay adjustment	0.00%			0
				(674,295)

**Exhibit 14**

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	40
Full-time temporary	(6)
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total FTE	34

Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	45
Full-time temporary	(11)
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Positions	34

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Economic Census

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$49,618	\$57,869	\$59,177	\$63,820	\$4,643
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	607	1,788	1,828	1,154	(674)
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2,228	2,027	2,027	4,639	2,612
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	52,453	61,684	63,032	69,613	6,581
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	17,690	20,045	21,232	22,524	1,292
13	Benefits for former personnel	102	221	221	170	(51)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	137	750	750	847	97
22	Transportation of things	4	6	6	3	(3)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	5,678	3,643	3,960	8,256	4,296
23.2	Rental payments to others	4	10	11	4	(7)
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	4,251	3,373	3,429	2,412	(1,017)
24	Printing and reproduction	95	83	85	384	299
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	7,027	7,439	4,766	18,635	13,869
25.2	Other services	4,379	8,430	8,591	1,453	(7,138)
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	6,290	5,886	6,816	6,796	(20)
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,937	1,526	1,462	1,878	416
25.5	Research and development contracts	4	0	1	1	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	23,644	25,007	25,482	13,287	(12,195)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	4	6	7	6	(1)
26	Supplies and materials	280	268	273	185	(88)
31	Equipment	1,762	755	768	674	(94)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	4	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	125,745	139,132	140,892	147,128	6,236

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Economic Statistics Programs/Economic Census**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$49,618	\$57,869	\$59,177	\$63,820	\$4,643
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	607	1,788	1,828	1,154	(674)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,228	2,027	2,027	4,639	2,612
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>52,453</b>	<b>61,684</b>	<b>63,032</b>	<b>69,613</b>	<b>6,581</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	17,690	20,045	21,232	22,524	1,292
13 Benefits for former personnel	102	221	221	170	(51)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	137	750	750	847	97
22 Transportation of things	4	6	6	3	(3)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5,678	3,643	3,960	8,256	4,296
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	10	11	4	(7)
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	4,251	3,373	3,429	2,412	(1,017)
24 Printing and reproduction	95	83	85	384	299
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,027	7,439	4,766	18,635	13,869
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	4,379	8,430	8,591	1,453	(7,138)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	6,290	5,886	6,816	6,796	(20)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,937	1,526	1,462	1,878	416
25.5 Research & development contracts	4	0	1	1	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	23,644	25,007	25,482	13,287	(12,195)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	4	6	7	6	(1)
26 Supplies and materials	280	268	273	185	(88)
31 Equipment	1,762	755	768	674	(94)

Exhibit 16A

<b>Object Class</b>		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	4	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	125,745	139,132	140,892	147,128	6,236
	Less prior year recoveries	(613)	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, start of year	(662)	(3,174)	0	0	0
	Refund	(48)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	7	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	3,174	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year unobligated balance	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	127,603	135,958	140,892	147,128	6,236
<b>Personnel Data</b>						
<b>Full-time Equivalent Employment:</b>						
	Full-time permanent	438	509	509	549	40
	Other than full-time permanent	6	19	19	13	(6)
	Total	444	528	528	562	34
<b>Authorized Positions:</b>						
	Full-time permanent	513	564	564	609	45
	Other than full-time permanent	7	36	36	25	(11)
	Total	520	600	600	634	34

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Line Item: Census of Governments

Goal Statement

The Goal of the Census Bureau's Economic Statistics Programs is to provide key monthly, quarterly, and annual measures of the US Economy. The program also provides key benchmark measures about the economy that set the baseline for current economic statistics and ensure that the current measures of the economy remain relevant, accurate, and timely. The data provided are critical to understanding the structure and function of the Nation's economy. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

The Census of Governments identifies the scope and nature of the Nation's state and local government sector; provides authoritative benchmark figures of public finance and public employment; classifies local government organizations, powers, and activities; and measures Federal, state, and local fiscal relationships.

Statement of Operating Objectives

The Census of Governments is divided into three components: organization, employment, and finance.

- The *organization* component establishes the universe of state and local government entities, and then identifies the disparate nature of intergovernmental relationships within each state-area. Within this component, the definition, structure, and number of governmental entities are determined.
- The *employment* component provides data on the number of full-time and part-time employees, with corresponding full-time and part-time pay, by governmental function.
- The *finance* component data describes government revenues and expenditures and quantifies debt and asset characteristics. The finance data consist of various deliverables on taxes, assets of public pension systems, and comprehensive statistics on state and local government finances. These data cover revenues by type; expenditures by character and function; indebtedness by term; and cash and securities holdings.

The Census Bureau has identified and is implementing the following four elements for a more efficient 2022 Census of Governments:

**Reducing the Burden for Governments** - The Census of Governments will rely more on existing government administrative records and will test innovative methods to collect existing records in order to reduce response burden. The use of expanded data sharing of administrative data will reduce response costs to state and local governments and will allow the Census Bureau to better standardize data processing and data products in the census.

**Streamline Content to Reflect the Dynamic U.S. Economy** - The Census of Governments is updating content to reflect the changing economy and exploring new areas and concepts to provide a fuller and more relevant picture of the financial conditions of state and local governments and the economy as a whole. The Census Bureau will accelerate the timeliness of the release of data products, where feasible. The goal is to disseminate more timely and relevant results by standardizing data products for common data measures. As a result, the Census Bureau will be able to capture the most accurate picture of the changing economy, help users find better information to make data-driven decisions, and improve relationships with all data users.

**Improve Operations to Increase Productivity** - The Census of Governments will leverage enterprise and directorate systems and solutions to increase productivity and reduce costs. These systems include the implementation of E–Correspondence for electronic reporting, and Census Bureau’s data dissemination platform, data.census.gov, for dissemination of data from the 2022 Census of Governments. By leveraging these systems, the Census Bureau will increase productivity and better allocate staff resources. The use of an Application Programming Interface enables data users to reach and build customized data products by combining Census of Governments statistics with other information.

**Improve Data Collection Process** - The Census of Governments is committed to developing a smarter electronic instrument and enhancing collection strategies that will improve data quality while reducing costs from the 2017 Census of Governments, through the use of e-mail correspondence and use of improved electronic instruments, all in an effort to increase response rates and accelerate data releases.

		<u>Explanation and Justification</u>					
		2020		2021		2022	
		Actual		Enacted		Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	10	\$4,487	8	\$4,457	8	\$4,606
	FTE/Obl.	11	4,560	9	4,484	9	4,606
Content Determination and Design	Pos./BA	20	5,026	12	5,207	12	5,390
	FTE/Obl.	23	5,546	22	6,104	22	5,390
Mail List Development and Mailout	Pos./BA	5	1,142	19	1,960	19	2,034
	FTE/Obl.	6	1,140	13	1,960	13	2,034
Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	3	1,027	0	212	0	226
	FTE/Obl.	4	749	1	212	1	226
Publication and Dissemination	Pos./BA	1	322	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	1	266	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	39	12,004	39	11,836	39	12,256
	FTE/Obl.	45	12,261	45	12,760	45	12,256

The state and local government universe for the Census of Governments is complex and dynamic—and a major economic force—totaling about 12 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 15 percent of the civilian labor force population. Since 1957, the Census of Governments has served as the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. The census is an important element in constructing composite national economic measures, such as GDP input-output tables produced by BEA that measure market sectors, and the Federal Reserve Board's Flow of Funds accounts that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. Without these state and local government economic statistics, important benchmarking and comparative analyses of state and local governments is not possible.

FY 2022 represents the third year of the 2022 Census of Governments cycle. Efforts in FY 2022 include the leveraging of administrative record systems for existing government records and implementation of innovative methods to collect these records to reduce response burden. The use of expanded data sharing of administrative data will also reduce respondent burden on state and local governments and will allow the Census of Governments to better standardize data processing and data products. The implementation of strategies and methodologies updated and/or developed will improve efficiencies of data processing based on findings from the statistical quality evaluations, for the 2022 Census of Governments instrument. Additionally, FY 2022 will include the implementation of the approved detailed 2022 Census of Governments project plan and monitoring scheduled milestones based on the 2022 Census of Governments project plan.

In FY 2022, the program accomplishes its work mostly with Federal staff at Census Bureau Headquarters, supported by contracted database and instrument support. Most of the funds will go towards funding personnel services for mathematical statisticians, programmers, and analytical statisticians.

State and local governments rely on the Census of Governments data as a unique source of comprehensive economic statistics for small geographic areas for use in policymaking, planning, and program administration. Businesses, academia, and the general public use information from the Census of Governments for decision-making, developing economic models and forecasts, conducting economic research, and establishing benchmarks for their own sample surveys. The Census of Governments is the cornerstone of the United States' system of economic statistics on public sector entities. The use of an Application Programming Interface for the Census of Governments data will allow data users to reach and build customized data products by combining Census of Governments statistics with other information. In FY 2022, the Census of Governments will implement updates to the content based on the comprehensive content review of public sector surveys for the 2022 Census of Governments' data gathering and dissemination processes.

The Census of Governments includes the following major activities:

**Direction (\$4,606 BA/Obl., 9 FTE/8 Pos.)**

Includes planning and preparatory activities associated with conducting a reengineered 2022 Census of Governments featuring all-electronic response.

**Content Determination and Design (\$5,390 BA/Obl., 22 FTE/12 Pos.)**

Includes a review of census program components and content government analysts, data providers, and other data users, as well as the design of electronic collection instruments.

**Mail List Development and Mailout (\$2,034 BA/Obl., 13 FTE/19 Pos.)**

Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list for over 90,000 government units.

**Collection and Processing (\$226 BA/Obl., 1 FTE/0 Pos.)**

Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted at the Census Bureau headquarters and in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau’s National Processing Center.

**Publication and Dissemination (\$0 BA/Obl., 0 FTE/0 Pos.)**

Activities include all operations related to data tabulations, final table review of tabulated census data, development of census products, review of disclosure avoidance patterns, and the dissemination of census results.

**Key Census of Governments Stakeholder Groups and Areas of Interest**

Key Census of Governments Stakeholder Groups	Area of Interest
Federal Agencies	Data Input for Economic Indices
Department of Commerce	Oversight and Administration
State and Local Governments	Data Use for Policymaking and Planning/Accurate Census
Public Interest Groups	Data Use for Policymaking and Planning
National Associations	Data Use for Policymaking and Planning
Office of Management and Budget	Oversight and Reporting
Congress	Oversight, Funding, and Data Use for Policymaking

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Census of Governments	Pos./BA	39	\$12,256	64	\$13,863	25	\$1,607
	FTE/Obl.	45	12,256	64	13,863	19	1,607

**Census of Governments (+\$1,607, 19 FTE/25 Positions)**

Fiscal Year 2022 represents the third year of the five-year cycle of the 2022 Census of Governments. Efforts in FY 2022 will focus on the implementation of the approved detailed 2022 Census of Governments project plan and monitoring scheduled milestones based on the 2022 Census of Governments project plan.

Major activities in FY 2022 include leveraging the expanded use of existing government administrative records and testing innovative methods and strategies for data collection as well as how data are received and processed. Additionally, the Census of Governments will also continue to develop and implement system improvements for more effective data editing strategies to increase efficiencies in data processing. The improved data collection and processing activities will reduce burden and costs and allow the program to focus data review efforts on cases with the most impact on the data quality. Additionally, the Census of Governments will also implement updates to the content based on the comprehensive content review of public sector surveys for the 2022 Census of Governments' data gathering and dissemination processes. Implementation of the standardized dissemination tools such as the Application Programming Interface (API) and data.census.gov, will increase data availability for data users, improve the data user experience, increase cost-effectiveness and should accelerate the release schedule, as well as further improvements in data products compared to the 2017 Census of Governments.

The table on the next page contains detail on the activities and the funds supporting those activities in FY 2022.

**FY 2022 Request by Major Activity**

Major Activity	FY 2022 Description	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Direction	<p>Implement and manage activities in the detailed project plan for the 2022 Census of Governments (COG).</p> <p>Activities include applying project management methods and tools to the overall program, monitoring the risk management and quality management plan and detailed project plan for the 2022 COG.</p> <p>Improve coverage and data quality and evaluate existing census inquiries to determine if they are still relevant and pursue new inquiries to better measure our changing economy.</p> <p>Monitor schedule milestones and participate in regular status updates.</p> <p>Ensure quality standards are met and approve release of data products for the 2022 Census of Governments.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>+\$438</b>	<b>\$5,044</b>
Content Determination	<p>Implement updates to the content based on data user feedback and comprehensive content review of public sector surveys for the 2022 Census of Governments' data gathering and dissemination processes.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>+\$461</b>	<b>\$5,851</b>
Mail List Development and Mailout	<p>Apply changes to the Governments Frame identified during the 2017 Census of Governments and the 2021 Government Units Survey and reconcile differences in preparation for mailout.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>-\$1,136</b>	<b>\$898</b>

**Exhibit 13**

Major Activity	FY 2022 Description	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Collection and Processing	<p>Leverage administrative record systems for data collection.</p> <p>Implement measures to reduce costs from the 2017 Census of Governments for printing, postage, and processing through use of improved electronic instruments and the increased use of administrative records.</p> <p>Develop and enhance web and phone support for data users to complement electronic (Internet) reporting via e-correspondence tools.</p> <p>Implement new methodologies to increase efficiency of data processing.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>+\$1,589</b>	<b>\$1,815</b>
Publication and Dissemination	<p>Determine new content for publication and disseminating results for all surveys using specialized content-driven websites, and social media.</p> <p>Use the Census Bureau's new dissemination platform for all data releases and utilize the Application Programming Interface.</p> <p>Accelerate the release of the 2022 Census of Governments data products by using these improved efficiencies.</p>		
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>+\$255</b>	<b>\$255</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>+\$1,607</b>	<b>\$13,863</b>

Performance Measures

The table on the following pages shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	1) Mailing of Census of Governments: Employment component by April 30, 2022.	1) Mailing of 2022 Census of Governments: Finance component by January 31, 2023.  2) Release of 2022 Census of Governments: Employment component data by September 30, 2023.  3) Release of 2022 Census of Governments: Counts of Governments and State Descriptions by September 30, 2023.	1) Release of 2022 Census of Governments: Finance component data by May 31, 2024.  2) Complete evaluations of content, processing, and dissemination of 2022 Census of Governments by September 30, 2024.	1) Complete statistical quality evaluations of the 2022 Census of Governments by December 31, 2024.  2) Prepare a detailed project plan for the 2027 Census of Governments: all components by September 30, 2025.	1) Finalize content for the 2027 Census of Governments: all components by September 30, 2026.

Continued from previous page	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
Without Change	1) Mailing of Census of Governments: Employment component by June 30, 2022.	1) Mailing of 2022 Census of Governments: Finance component by January 31, 2023.  2) Release of 2022 Census of Governments: Counts of Governments and State Descriptions by September 30, 2023.	1) Release of 2022 Census of Governments: Employment component data by December 31, 2023.  3) Release of 2022 Census of Governments: Finance component data by May 31, 2024.  2) Complete evaluations of content, processing, and dissemination of 2022 Census of Governments by September 30, 2024.	1) Complete statistical quality evaluations of the 2022 Census of Governments by December 31, 2024.  2) Prepare a detailed project plan for the 2027 Census of Governments: all components by September 30, 2025.	1) Finalize content for the 2027 Census of Governments: all components by September 30, 2026.

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Census of Governments

Full-time permanent

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Survey Statistician	14	2	\$142,950	\$285,900
Mathematical Statistician	13	2	131,341	262,682
IT Specialist	13	2	120,972	241,944
Survey Statistician	13	2	117,516	235,032
Survey Statistician	12	1	110,455	110,455
Survey Statistician	11	4	89,730	358,920
Survey Statistician	9	2	76,162	152,324
Statistician	7	3	58,990	176,970
Subtotal		<u>18</u>		<u>1,824,227</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		<u>7</u>		<u>897,825</u>
Total		25		2,722,052
Less lapse	24.0%	<u>(6)</u>		<u>(653,292)</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		19		2,068,760
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			55,857
				<u>2,124,617</u>

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	19
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total FTE	<u>19</u>

Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	25
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total Positions	<u>25</u>

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Census of Governments

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$4,807	\$4,546	\$4,650	\$6,775	\$2,125
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	116	129	132	132	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	178	129	129	334	205
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	5,101	4,804	4,911	7,241	2,330
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,766	1,594	1,699	2,431	732
13	Benefits for former personnel	9	18	18	14	(4)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	5	56	56	60	4
22	Transportation of things	0	1	1	0	(1)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	385	326	358	738	380
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	1	1	1	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	309	265	268	331	63
24	Printing and reproduction	8	912	15	21	6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	695	274	273	1,061	788
25.2	Other services	287	2,054	2,093	266	(1,827)
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	442	423	503	477	(26)
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	148	134	127	156	29
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,049	1,855	1,890	1,041	(849)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials	25	29	29	17	(12)
31	Equipment	32	14	14	8	(6)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	12,261	12,760	12,256	13,863	1,607

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Economic Statistics Programs/Census of Governments**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$4,807	\$4,546	\$4,650	\$6,775	\$2,125
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	116	129	132	132	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	178	129	129	334	205
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>4,804</b>	<b>4,911</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>2,330</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,766	1,594	1,699	2,431	732
13 Benefits for former personnel	9	18	18	14	(4)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	5	56	56	60	4
22 Transportation of things	0	1	1	0	(1)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	385	326	358	738	380
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	1	1	1	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	309	265	268	331	63
24 Printing and reproduction	8	912	15	21	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	695	274	273	1,061	788
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	287	2,054	2,093	266	(1,827)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	442	423	503	477	(26)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	148	134	127	156	29
25.5 Research & development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	3,049	1,855	1,890	1,041	(849)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	0	0	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials	25	29	29	17	(12)
31 Equipment	32	14	14	8	(6)

**Exhibit 16A**

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9 Total obligations	<u>12,261</u>	<u>12,760</u>	<u>12,256</u>	<u>13,863</u>	<u>1,607</u>
Less prior year recoveries	(87)	0	0	0	0
Less unobligated balance, start of year	(1,108)	(924)	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	14	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	924	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
Less prior year unobligated balance	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	<u>12,004</u>	<u>11,836</u>	<u>12,256</u>	<u>13,863</u>	<u>1,607</u>
<b>Personnel Data</b>					
<b>Full-time Equivalent Employment:</b>					
Full-time permanent	44	44	44	63	19
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1	1	0
Total	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Authorized Positions:</b>					
Full-time permanent	38	38	38	63	25
Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1	1	0
Total	<u>39</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>25</u>

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Demographic Statistics Programs

Line Item		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Current Demographic Statistics	Pos./BA	816	\$89,322	797	\$92,413	797	\$94,247	824	\$96,775	27	\$2,528
	FTE/Obl.	553	87,929	507	92,413	507	94,247	527	96,775	20	2,528
American Community Survey	Pos./BA	2,428	218,000	3,480	226,392	3,474	233,469	3,474	233,469	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	1,673	212,123	1,722	236,408	1,718	233,469	1,718	233,469	0	0
<b>Total</b>	Pos./BA	3,244	307,322	4,277	318,805	4,271	327,716	4,298	330,244	27	2,528
	FTE/Obl.	2,226	300,052	2,229	328,821	2,225	327,716	2,245	330,244	20	2,528

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Current Surveys and Programs**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current Surveys and Statistics  
Subactivity: Current Demographics Statistics

Goal Statement

The goal of Current Demographic Statistics is to provide elected officials, government managers, businesses, and the public with updated estimates of the U.S. population and reliable social and economic data needed to make effective, data-driven decisions. These data are the primary source of accurate and timely information decision-makers depend upon to ensure key program and policy decisions are well informed and cost-effective. These programs support the Department's strategic objective to provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

The Current Demographic Statistics subactivity contains programs that provide social and economic information on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis to inform effective public and private decision-making.

Data from these programs are used to create the U.S. official measures of employment, unemployment, poverty, and widely used measures of income and health insurance coverage. These data are the source of significant insight for decision-makers on topics such as immigration, families and children, economic well-being, the geographic patterns of change in population and characteristics, and for participation of various individuals and households in Federal, state, and local assistance programs.

The programs also provide updated estimates of the U.S. population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. This allows government officials, policy-makers and program managers to better understand the size of their population; basic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin; and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses.

Statement of Operating Objectives

The U.S. population grows and changes between each decennial census – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population - therefore effective and efficient government requires high-quality and objective source of information.

Explanation and Justification

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household Surveys	Pos./BA	675	\$63,955	650	\$65,555	650	\$66,722
	FTE/Obl.	434	64,503	372	65,555	372	66,722

**Household Surveys (\$66,722 BA/Obl., 372 FTE/ 650 Pos.)**

The Household Surveys programs funds two major surveys: the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). It also funds the development and production of a Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).

Current Population Survey - In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct the CPS, which is a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households. The CPS is a joint program between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey has been in existence for more than 70 years. BLS provides approximately two-thirds of the total funding for the program.

The primary purpose of the CPS is to provide detailed labor force characteristics of the civilian non-institutional population and the monthly unemployment rate, a leading economic indicator. In addition to the regular appropriations, other agencies sponsor supplements to the CPS in other months that cover such topics as child support and alimony, tobacco use, volunteers, and food security.

The Census Bureau uses field representatives (FRs) to collect the data for CPS for both its own purposes and to fulfill the needs of the partner agencies that support the survey in a combined survey interview. This complicated funding structure makes it impossible for FRs to allocate their time to different projects because they cannot tell whether data being collected is for a particular question or from a household that supports the Census Bureau’s CPS data products, those of the Department of Labor, or the expanded sample for the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Because of this, the CPS, including SCHIP, is executed utilizing the Cost Collection account within the Census Bureau’s Working Capital Fund (WCF). The use of this Cost Collection account provides an efficient, executable way of accounting for the costs of collecting these data, which are executed as one survey and funded from multiple sources. Additional information on the Census Bureau WCF and the Cost Collection account may be found beginning on page CEN-202.

Survey of Income and Program Participation – In FY2022, the requested funding will be used to collect and produce SIPP data. SIPP has been the major source of information on the economic well-being of Americans over time; allowing policymakers and program managers to look at situations of specific families and households over three to four years, providing perspective on demographic and economic changes. SIPP collects data on the sources and amounts of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics. In FY 2019 SIPP reinstated an overlapping panel design to ensure each calendar-year would benefit from a full cross-sectional sample. In FY 2018, SIPP initiated a new sample of 53,000 households, expected to be interviewed multiple times over the next several years. The overlapping panel design provided for continuing annual ‘combined’ sample sizes that totaled the same 53,000 households for each calendar year.

SIPP is crucial to the measurement of the effectiveness of existing Federal, state, and local programs. The data are used to estimate eligibility, use, future costs, and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps, and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country.

Supplemental Poverty Measure - The Supplemental Poverty Measure uses new data and methodologies to obtain an improved understanding of the economic well-being of American families and of how Federal policies affect those living in poverty. This measure complements, and is released alongside, the official poverty measure.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following websites:

- CPS: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>
- SIPP: <https://www.census.gov/sipp/>
- SPM: <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html>

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Population & Housing	Pos./BA	43	\$7,487	49	\$7,916	49	\$8,102
Analyses	FTE/Obl.	37	6,716	42	7,916	42	8,102

**Population and Housing Analyses (\$8,102 BA/Obl., 42 FTE/ 49 Pos.)**

In FY 2022, the Population and Housing Analyses programs will continue to support a variety of approaches to refine the statistical data collected in surveys into value-added insightful and useful information. This program increases the knowledge base with varied sources of information, adds context and perspective to survey data, and maintains the statistical infrastructure through compilation of records and development and maintenance of standards.

The Population and Housing Analyses program has two major components:

- Population Characteristics; and
- Housing Statistics

Population characteristics - In FY 2022, the Population Characteristics program will continue to produce a wide variety of population analyses, tables, and reports based on data collected by the CPS and other surveys. These products are produced by demographic experts at Census Bureau Headquarters, using data the Census Bureau already collects. These recurring Current Population Reports continue to be used by Federal, state, and local agencies to design, implement, and evaluate programmatic activities and by a wide variety of organizations in the private sector as the official baseline estimates of various social, demographic, and economic phenomena and trends. The program also provides a wide variety of data and research products relating to the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in the United States. These recurring reports from the CPS and other data sources are the official source of the U.S. poverty and income statistics.

Housing statistics - In FY 2022, the Housing Statistics program will conduct the Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS), which is a valuable resource producing basic information on the current housing market. The survey collects and provides information on vacancy rates for rental and homeowner units, as well as home ownership rates in conjunction with the CPS. It also uses data collected by the American Housing Survey, a reimbursable survey that the Census Bureau conducts for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The rental vacancy rate from the survey is a component of the index of leading economic indicators used by HUD, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Association of Home Builders, Federal Reserve Board, Office of Management and Budget, Department of Treasury, and the Council of Economic Advisers. Both public and private organizations use the data to evaluate housing markets and to determine the number and characteristics of available units and the level of home ownership. The White House, HUD, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and academic researchers use these data to measure progress toward the goal of increasing the success of home ownership among American families.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following websites:

- Population characteristics: <https://www.census.gov/topics/population.html>
- Housing statistics: <https://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/index.html>

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal Demographic	Pos./BA	62	\$10,140	61	\$10,736	61	\$11,013
Estimates	FTE/Obl.	48	9,807	55	10,736	55	11,013

**Intercensal Demographic Estimates (\$11,013 BA/Obl., 55 FTE/ 61 Pos.)**

The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program produces population estimates for the United States at various levels of geography and demographic components, and future population projections. The estimates and projections are used, in part, to distribute Federal funds and to respond to rapid population changes.

This program has two major components:

- Population Estimates; and
- Population Projections

Population Estimates - In FY 2022, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) will continue to produce estimates of the population for the United States, its states, counties, cities, and towns, as well as for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its municipios. Demographic components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) are produced at the national, state, and county levels of geography. Additionally, housing unit estimates are produced for the Nation, states, and counties. The PEP annually utilizes current data on births, deaths, and migration to calculate population change since the most recent decennial census and produce a time series of estimates of population, demographic components of change, and housing units. The annual time series of estimates begins with the most recent decennial census data and extends to the vintage year, which is usually the previous calendar year (e.g. the Vintage 2019 series, featuring estimates for April 1, 2020 through July 1, 2019, were primarily disseminated in calendar year 2020).

Hundreds of billions of dollars in Federal funds are distributed to states and other areas based in part on intercensal estimates. These estimates of the geographic distribution of the population also are used for making decisions about state and local government services, planning utility services, redefining metropolitan areas, and locating retail outlets and manufacturing establishments. These surveys have a major impact on the accuracy of the country's key measures, such as unemployment, inflation, income, poverty, and health insurance coverage. Intercensal estimates are essential to controlling variability in the surveys that provide these measures by serving as a common source of population and housing unit controls.

The population estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers each year by giving them updated estimates of the U.S. population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and

program managers are better able to understand the population’s size, as well as its basic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses.

Population Projections - In FY 2022, the population projections program will continue to provide information on the future U.S. population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The program monitors changes in administrative and vital statistics, evaluates population trends, and then projects those trends into the future. These projections help to identify and describe major changes in the U.S. population in terms of size, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. This information is essential to enable policy makers, government agencies, and businesses to respond to rapid population changes.

Additional information about these programs may be found at the following websites:

- Population estimates: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>
- Population projections: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popproj.html>

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Demographic Surveys	Pos./BA	36	\$7,740	37	\$8,206	37	\$8,410
Sample Redesign	FTE/Obl.	34	6,903	38	8,206	38	8,410

**Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (\$8,410 BA/Obl., 38 FTE/ 37 Pos.)**

In FY 2022, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program will continue to provide improved sampling methodologies and sample designs to maintain the relevance, accuracy, and quality of major Federal surveys of families and households. Funding supports the salaries of sampling experts at the Census Bureau that select these samples. The program takes key updated information on the location and characteristics of the American population and uses that up-to-date snapshot to select representative samples of the population. These new and representative samples then become the basis for major household surveys sponsored by Federal agencies until the next sample redesign. First-stage samples are generally selected as part of the program in the early years of each decade, and the major household surveys will typically begin fielding sample under the new design by the middle of the decade. Only by selecting new, updated samples for the major household surveys, will the data produced by those surveys be based on the most recent information about the population. This program is critical to maintaining the confidence of Congress, data users, and the public in socioeconomic indicators, such as the monthly unemployment rate, the monthly consumer price index, annual measures of health insurance coverage, and fair market rent.

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household Surveys	Pos./BA	650	\$66,722	677	\$69,250	27	\$2,528
	FTE/Obl.	372	66,722	392	69,250	20	2,528

**Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) (-\$1,000 0 FTE/ 0 Positions)**

The FY 2022 Budget includes a planned decrease associated with the research study funded in FY 2021 to evaluate financially-sustainable collection methods or alternative sources of comparable data on the economic well-being of Americans and program participation.

**Current Population Survey Internet Response Option (+\$3,528 20 FTE/27 Positions)**

This initiative enables the Current Population Survey (CPS) program to develop and test a self-response web-based instrument to ensure that the CPS continues to collect high quality data without the current increasing costs of data collection. This effort builds on the Census Bureau’s experience with other large-scale surveys like the American Community Survey, and the 2020 Census, which have demonstrated that an Internet mode is a cost-effective way to maintain response when mixed with other modes. Initial work will focus on the wording and format of the web-based instrument to see if questions can be understood and correctly answered in a self-response mode. Once a web based instrument was established, the focus would shift to developing methods and processes to incorporate the self-response Internet mode into the current CPS survey methodology, and conducting field tests to facilitate a review of the effects on the response rate and data.

Currently the CPS has two interviewing modes: Personal Visit and Telephone. Contacting household survey respondents through these modes is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive. Respondents are resistant both to opening the door and answering the phone, increasing the time and costs associated with data collection. Additionally, during the recent pandemic, personal visits were not allowed forcing the CPS to rely solely on telephone interviews, at the cost of a lower response rate. As response rates continue to decline for the CPS as well as other household surveys, and interviewing costs continue to rise, new data collection methods must be explored in order

to continue producing high quality data from this critical survey. Without this program enhancement to invest in more efficient survey methods, Census projects that the cost of the CPS to rise and the data quality decline. The CPS is the source of the national unemployment rate and a wide range of information about employment, unemployment, and people not in the labor force. It is essential that the data produced by the survey continue to be of the highest quality possible.

Performance Measures

The table below shows the impact of the program change on performance measures based on the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	Develop and test a CPS Web Based instrument by successfully meeting development and testing schedule milestones.	Complete the development and testing of a CPS Web Based instrument by successfully completing full operational and functional review.	Begin collecting CPS production data using CPS Web Based instrument.	CPS Web based instrument used in production.	CPS Web Based instrument used in production.
Without Change	No development and testing of CPS Web Based instrument.  CPS will continue to have personal visit and telephone data collection, and anticipated response rate decline.	No development and testing of CPS Web Based instrument.  CPS will continue to have personal visit and telephone data collection, and anticipated response rate decline.	No development and testing of CPS Web Based instrument.  CPS will continue to have personal visit and telephone data collection, and anticipated response rate decline.	No development and testing of CPS Web Based instrument.  CPS will continue to have personal visit and telephone data collection, and anticipated response rate decline.	No development and testing of CPS Web Based instrument.  CPS will continue to have personal visit and telephone data collection, and anticipated response rate decline.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

**Exhibit 14**

**Activity: Censuses and Surveys**  
**Subactivity: Demographic Statistics Programs**  
**Program Change: Household Surveys**

Full-time temporary

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Statistician	14	2	\$122,530	\$245,060
IT Specialist	13	2	103,690	207,380
Mathematical Statistician	13	1	103,690	103,690
Statistician	13	3	103,690	311,070
IT Specialist	12	3	87,198	261,594
Mathematical Statistician	12	1	87,198	87,198
Statistician	12	4	87,198	348,792
Subtotal		<u>16</u>		<u>1,564,784</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		6		622,140
Subtotal		<u>22</u>		<u>2,186,924</u>
Less lapse	25.0%	<u>(6)</u>		<u>(546,731)</u>
Total intermittent (FTE)		16		1,640,193
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			44,285
				<u>1,684,478</u>

**Exhibit 14**

Part-time permanent

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Field Representatives	6	3	\$39,310	\$117,930
Subtotal		3		117,930
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		2		169,596
Subtotal		5		287,526
Less lapse	25.0%	(1)		(71,882)
Total intermittent (FTE)		4		215,644
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			5,822
				221,466

Personnel Data Summary

<u>Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)</u>		
Full-time permanent		0
Full-time temporary		16
Part-time permanent		4
Part-time temporary		0
Intermittent		0
<u>Total FTE</u>		<u>20</u>

<u>Authorized Positions</u>		
Full-time permanent		0
Full-time temporary		22
Part-time permanent		5
Part-time temporary		0
Intermittent		0
<u>Total Positions</u>		<u>27</u>

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Demographic Statistics Programs  
Program Change: Household Surveys

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$18,667	\$22,689	\$23,205	\$23,205	\$0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	8,735	5,986	6,126	8,032	1,906
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,742	1,030	1,030	1,210	180
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	29,144	29,705	30,361	32,447	2,086
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	8,811	10,828	11,389	12,056	667
13	Benefits for former personnel	55	112	112	116	4
21	Travel and transportation of persons	2,286	3,664	3,594	3,726	132
22	Transportation of things	238	151	154	154	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	2,454	2,070	2,213	2,296	83
23.2	Rental payments to others	47	60	61	62	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	1,792	785	790	813	23
24	Printing and reproduction	131	162	165	165	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	4,856	3,450	3,668	2,616	(1,052)
25.2	Other services	2,059	1,561	1,591	1,596	5
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	5,565	3,319	2,793	2,907	114
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	943	758	731	756	25
25.5	Research and development contracts	3	856	872	872	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,704	6,947	7,079	7,516	437
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	691	693	706	706	0
26	Supplies and materials	168	141	144	147	3
31	Equipment	554	293	299	299	0
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	2	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	64,503	65,555	66,722	69,250	2,528

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Demographic Statistics Programs  
Line item: American Community Survey

Goal Statement

The goal of the Census Bureau's Demographic Statistics Programs is to provide elected officials, government managers, businesses, and the public with updated estimates of the U.S. population and reliable social, economic, and housing data about America's communities needed to make effective, data-driven decisions. Data are provided at all levels, from data about the nation as a whole, to small rural communities. These data are the primary source of accurate and timely information decision-makers depend upon to ensure key program and policy decisions are well informed and cost-effective. These programs support the Department's strategic objective to provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

The ACS is the premier source of social, demographic, economic, and housing information for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$675 billion in Federal and state funds are distributed each year. The data help policymakers and planners make informed decisions on where to locate schools, hospitals, and services for veterans and for business leaders to identify workforces, target their customer base, and find new markets. When people fill out the ACS form, they are helping to ensure that decisions about the future of their community can be made using the best data available. Decision-makers require a clear picture of their population so that scarce resources can be allocated efficiently and effectively.

Additional background information on the ACS can be found at the following website:

- <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>

Statement of Operating Objectives

The Census Bureau is committed to making data-driven decisions. This commitment is of particular importance to decisions that involve implementing new and innovative methods for data collection and processing, such as adaptive survey design, because data users must have confidence that new approaches will maintain data quality, as well as comparability of estimates over time. These measures can significantly reduce the length and the perceived intrusiveness of the ACS. The ACS is also engaging external experts to assess the operational and statistical issues associated with this work, so that the Census Bureau can continue producing the vital statistics the country needs to keep government, businesses, and communities strong and well informed. In addition to addressing the respondent burden and perceived intrusiveness issues, the ACS is helping advance a key component of the Census Bureau's innovation agenda—the Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation—which will modernize the way that the Census Bureau provides data to the public.

Exhibit 12

Explanation and Justification

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Mail and Internet Response Data	Pos./BA	242	\$34,421	238	\$35,845	238	\$37,000
	FTE/Obl.	169	30,643	215	35,845	215	37,000
CAPI Response Data	Pos./BA	1,588	113,277	2,621	119,044	2,621	122,348
	FTE/Obl.	1,184	114,518	1,129	121,521	1,129	122,348
Puerto Rico Response Data	Pos./BA	39	3,276	48	3,660	48	3,778
	FTE/Obl.	28	2,982	30	3,660	30	3,778
Group Quarters Response Data	Pos./BA	142	12,391	301	14,145	301	14,610
	FTE/Obl.	95	11,465	116	14,145	116	14,610
IT Infrastructure	Pos./BA	10	7,146	8	2,007	2	2,068
	FTE/Obl.	5	7,450	6	7,768	2	2,068
Data Processing, Weighting and Review	Pos./BA	88	12,025	52	10,180	52	10,574
	FTE/Obl.	42	10,591	44	10,180	44	10,574
Published Data	Pos./BA	163	16,378	102	17,708	102	18,416
	FTE/Obl.	76	15,576	88	18,814	88	18,416
Communications	Pos./BA	37	4,086	25	3,886	25	4,041
	FTE/Obl.	17	3,728	19	3,886	19	4,041
Program Management	Pos./BA	34	5,264	21	8,355	21	8,647
	FTE/Obl.	16	5,544	20	9,027	20	8,647
Survey Engineering, Test, and Evaluation	Pos./BA	67	7,732	57	10,368	57	10,745
	FTE/Obl.	33	7,732	49	10,368	49	10,745
Frame and Sample	Pos./BA	18	2,004	7	1,194	7	1,242
	FTE/Obl.	8	1,894	6	1,194	6	1,242
Total	Pos./BA	2,428	218,000	3,480	226,392	3,474	233,469
	FTE/Obl.	1,673	212,123	1,722	236,408	1,718	233,469

The ACS provides detailed data on demographic, social, economic, and housing information about all America's communities, from the largest cities to the small rural communities. Major ACS products are released each year, covering the previous calendar year. These include data on all ACS subjects released for all communities each year.

- For population areas 65,000 and greater, the Census Bureau releases data collected the previous year, in September.
- For all geographic areas, regardless of population size, the Census Bureau releases data based on an aggregation of data collected over the previous 5 years in December.

Each year, the Census Bureau releases over 11 billion estimates through multiple formats including:

- ACS 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File
- ACS 1-Year Supplemental Data
- ACS 5-Year Data
- ACS 5-Year PUMS File
- ACS 1-Year Data

The program collects the data that form the basis of these products through a variety of methods. The ACS is sent monthly to a small percentage of the population with approximately 3.5 million households per year being included in the survey. Data are collected via the internet and through questionnaires mailed-back to the National Processing Center (NPC) by households. Not all households respond to the ACS and a percentage of those households are contacted in-person by a Census Bureau field representative (FR) and interviewed. Data are then processed, analyzed, and released each year using a mix of Federal staff and contracted resources.

The collection of ACS data from 3.5 million households per year is a massive logistical undertaking covering everything from the initial mailing of forms to households and processing of mail and internet responses, to collection of data from non-responding households through personal interviewing. It also includes the processing and releasing of the data in ways that make this rich data available to users while protecting the confidentiality of respondents. The ACS program is updating systems and programs to implement selected demographic administrative records into some of its post data collection processing operations based on lessons learned from the 2020 Census. The ACS will also be working to enhance the disclosure protections for the ACS data by expanding the use of modernized disclosure avoidance methods.

The entire country benefits from the wealth of information provided from this survey, as it produces over 11 billion estimates each year for more than 40 topics covering social, demographic, housing, and economic variables. The data the ACS collects are critical for communities nationwide—the ACS is the only source of many of these topics for rural areas and small populations. First responders, health professionals, and tribal, federal, state, and local government agencies use ACS data during emergencies and natural disasters to assess impacts and prioritize recovery efforts. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) used ACS data to help identify counties and tracts with large at-risk populations during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. For example, HHS's Office of Minority Health used the ACS data on languages spoken at home and limited English-language proficiency to determine which communities needed to receive public health messages related to COVID-19 in other languages. This helped ensure that all communities received

clear and understandable public health messages and guidance from the government. As the COVID-19 health situation in the United States started to grow, the Environmental Systems Research Institute (Esri), an international supplier of geographic information systems software, web GIS, and geodatabase management applications, collaborated with the Census Bureau to stand up a coronavirus webpage on the Census Bureau's website. The site showcased various ACS variables and data from Census Bureau business surveys pertinent to the pandemic in order to provide critical and relevant information to the public, federal agencies, and the media. The ACS has also been instrumental in responding to natural disasters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) used ACS data for relief efforts related to Hurricanes Sandy and Katrina. Additionally, state and local economic development offices use ACS data to attract businesses, make decisions, and manage growth. Businesses, including such well-known companies as Target, JC Penney, Best Buy, General Motors, Google, and Walgreens, use ACS data for everything from marketing to choosing franchise locations to deciding what products to put on store shelves. The ACS program helps provide an accurate picture of communities across the United States, lower barriers for new business, and promote economic growth.

The Federal Government also uses ACS data to maximize the efficiency of the services the government delivers. In addition to the example of HHS and FEMA's use of ACS data cited above, the Department of Education uses ACS data to develop adult education and literacy programs. The Department of Veterans Affairs uses ACS estimates to evaluate the need for health care, education, and employment programs for those who have served in the military. The Departments of Justice and Labor, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, use ACS estimates to enforce employment discrimination laws.

These are just a few examples of the innumerable uses of this national resource. Data as rich and comprehensive as the ACS do not exist anywhere else. These data come at a cost—namely the investment of time asked of respondents to complete the ACS questionnaire—which the Census Bureau recognizes and consistently attempts to mitigate.

In addition to these benefits, the ACS remains a test bed for the Decennial Census Program and provided support in determining appropriate approaches for the 2020 Census design. The ACS, supported by a complete and accurate address system, simplified the census design that resulted in improvements in both coverage and data quality, by providing current data on detailed population, social, economic, and housing characteristics. A few examples included:

- The ACS implementation of the internet data collection mode informed the 2020 Census design and implementation of an internet option.
- Results of the ACS 2016 Content Test on race and Hispanic origin for the non-response modes informed content decisions for the 2020 Census.
- ACS data were used in determining site locations for the 2020 Census testing program.
- ACS tabulation systems were used for the creation of the 2020 Census data products.
- The ACS questionnaire was the basis for the 2020 Island Areas Censuses.
- ACS data were used to inform the criteria for determining the contact strategy for housing units.
- The Census Bureau utilized ACS platforms and processes to conduct the 2019 Census Test.

**Key American Community Survey Program Stakeholder Groups and Areas of Interest**

Key ACS Stakeholder Groups	Area of Interest
The American People	A Representative and Accurate Census
Department of Commerce	Oversight and Administration
Office of Management and Budget	Oversight and Reporting
Government Accountability Office	Auditing and Reporting
Congress	Oversight, Funding, and Data Use for Policymaking
National Advisory Committee	Advisory
Census Scientific Advisory Committee	Advisory
National, State, and Local Partners	Advisory
National Academy of Sciences	Consulting

It remains vitally important to continue to collect ACS data even during a decennial census. While the decennial census collects basic demographic data for the entire country, collecting the ACS data at the same time, from a much smaller sample of the country, will continue the uninterrupted delivery of the invaluable detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing data that are used by other Federal agencies, states, local governments, and businesses to make informed decisions.

**Mail and Internet Response Data (\$37,000 BA/Obl., 215 FTE/238 Pos.)**

This activity covers printing, mailing, and data capture for a multiple mail approach to mailable addresses selected for the survey across every county in the United States. Additionally, respondents are offered an option to respond to the ACS survey via the internet.

**Computer-Assisted Personal Interview Response Data (\$122,348 BA/Obl., 1,129 FTE/2,621 Pos.)**

Field representatives across every county and tribal government area in the United States attempt to personally contact households that have failed to respond to the ACS by mail, internet, or telephone (respond via calling the Census Bureau's toll-free number). Costs include salaries for field and regional office staff, mileage and other travel expenses, and quality control.

**Puerto Rico Response Data (\$3,778 BA/Obl., 30 FTE/48 Pos.)**

This activity covers all activities for data collection, including printing and mailing to addresses across the 78 county-equivalent areas in Puerto Rico. Data are collected via forms mailed in by households selected for the sample and via telephone interviews for those who wish to respond by calling the Census Bureau's toll-free number. For households that do not respond by mail or telephone, personal visit nonresponse follow-up interviews are conducted by FRs. All interviewing and responses through the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance System are provided in Spanish. The survey is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey to avoid confusion and improve response.

**Group Quarters Response Data (\$14,610 BA/Obl., 116 FTE/301 Pos.)**

This activity covers the ongoing collection of data from persons from a representative sample of Group Quarters (GQs)—such as college dorms, skilled nursing facilities, or correctional facilities—spread across the United States and Puerto Rico over the entire year. Costs are for field staff, regional office staff, travel, mileage, and quality control.

**IT Infrastructure (\$2,068 BA/Obl., 2 FTE/2 Pos.)**

This activity funds maintenance, repair, and ongoing replacement charges for laptops used in the field. Funds also cover data storage, hardware upgrades, and maintenance of computer equipment needed for the data processing activities.

**Data Processing, Weighting, and Review (\$10,574 BA/Obl., 44 FTE/52 Pos.)**

This activity covers all data processing activities and review of output to make certain the data are correct. It includes all the computer programming required for the control system processing, and calculation of variances. It also includes review of these operations to ensure that the editing and weighting are done correctly.

**Published Data (\$18,416 BA/Obl., 88 FTE/102 Pos.)**

This activity includes developing all specifications and completing all computer processing, including statistical weighting and disclosure avoidance processing, to create data tabulations and data products for one- and five-year estimates. The data products cover all of the detailed characteristics collected in the ACS, such as income, poverty, educational attainment, migration, journey to work, and so forth. The products include tables, rankings, profiles, and public use microdata sample files. The data will be disseminated electronically on the Census Bureau's website, [data.census.gov](http://data.census.gov).

**Communications (\$4,041 BA/Obl., 19 FTE/25 Pos.)**

This activity provides funding for support of the Census Bureau advisory committees that provide advice to improve all aspects of the ACS, coordination and representation for the ACS program at events across the country, and for production of various informational and educational materials. Operational assistance, technical consultations, training, responses to a wide variety of data user needs and requests, managing and updating content on the ACS website, disposition of information to the National Archives and Records Administration, and support for contracts to develop improved communication and training methods are also conducted in this activity.

**Program Management (\$8,647 BA/Obl., 20 FTE/21 Pos.)**

This activity includes the development and implementation of program management processes for the ACS, which includes document, schedule, risk, change control, and portfolio management as well as the development of agreements and budget activities for reimbursable projects. This activity funds the development of schedules for all ACS operations (frame/sample, data collection, processing, dissemination, and research), ensuring that key products are produced on time.

**Survey Engineering, Test, and Evaluation (\$10,745 BA/Obl., 49 FTE/57 Pos.)**

This activity provides funding for testing, and evaluating the ACS, aimed at improving overall data quality, achieving survey efficiencies, and developing and improving questionnaire content and related data collection materials. A regularly scheduled ACS Content Test is planned for FY 2022 for the purpose of improving the questionnaire content, related data collection materials as well as the survey response data.

**Frame and Sample (\$1,242 BA/Obl., 6 FTE/7 Pos.)**

This activity includes the development and maintenance of the universe of the household addresses that will form the survey frame used to create the sample. Funding also allows for the creation and maintenance of the 3.5 million sample of household addresses.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Demographic Statistics Programs/American Community Survey**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$56,812	\$66,352	\$67,559	\$67,559	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	38,327	39,240	40,078	40,078	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,169	2,376	2,332	2,332	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>99,308</b>	<b>107,968</b>	<b>109,969</b>	<b>109,969</b>	<b>0</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	33,541	35,366	37,256	37,256	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	154	342	338	338	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	8,655	15,449	14,989	14,989	0
22 Transportation of things	1,247	1,371	1,220	1,220	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5,987	5,845	5,677	5,677	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	175	234	237	237	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	11,942	11,592	11,769	11,769	0
24 Printing and reproduction	2,352	3,066	3,124	3,124	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,116	11,164	7,573	7,573	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	9,647	7,955	8,044	8,044	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	7,115	7,537	8,779	8,779	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	2,611	2,361	2,142	2,142	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	7	10	9	9	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	15,279	24,015	20,176	20,176	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	422	179	182	182	0
26 Supplies and materials	683	728	739	739	0
31 Equipment	2,877	1,226	1,246	1,246	0

Exhibit 16A

<b>Object Class</b>		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	5	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	<u>212,123</u>	<u>236,408</u>	<u>233,469</u>	<u>233,469</u>	<u>0</u>
	Less prior year recoveries	(1,513)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,196)	(57,016)	0	0	0
	Refund	(452)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	22	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	10,016	47,000	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year unobligated balance	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	<u>218,000</u>	<u>226,392</u>	<u>233,469</u>	<u>233,469</u>	<u>0</u>
Personnel Data						
Full-time Equivalent Employment:						
	Full-time permanent	672	764	761	761	0
	Other than full-time permanent	1,001	958	957	957	0
	Total	<u>1,673</u>	<u>1,722</u>	<u>1,718</u>	<u>1,718</u>	<u>0</u>
Authorized Positions:						
	Full-time permanent	982	1,246	1,243	1,243	0
	Other than full-time permanent	1,446	2,234	2,231	2,231	0
	Total	<u>2,428</u>	<u>3,480</u>	<u>3,474</u>	<u>3,474</u>	<u>0</u>

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census

Line Item		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2020 Census	Pos./BA	308,174	\$6,709,220	24,559	\$251,552	4,913	\$949,712	3,372	\$332,977	(1,541)	(\$616,735)
	FTE/Obl.	45,541	6,038,820	6,315	1,812,002	2,423	996,712	1,250	379,977	(1,173)	(616,735)
2030 Census	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	151,565	418	151,565
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	151,565	403	151,565
<b>Total</b>	Pos./BA	308,174	6,709,220	24,559	251,552	4,913	949,712	3,790	484,542	(1,123)	(465,170)
	FTE/Obl.	45,541	6,038,820	6,315	1,812,002	2,423	996,712	1,653	531,542	(770)	(465,170)

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census  
Line Item: 2020 Census

Goal Statement

One of the major goals of the Demographic Statistics Program was to conduct a complete and accurate 2020 Census. The Census Bureau developed and implemented an innovative design for the 2020 Census that maximized the use of technology and other tools to conduct the most automated, modern, and dynamic Decennial Census in history. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to conduct a complete and accurate Decennial Census.

Base Program

The Decennial Census has been conducted since the early years of the Nation. Census data provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and the block-level data necessary for each state to re-draw congressional, state, and local legislative district boundaries. The provision of these data is mandated in the U.S. Constitution, and Title 13 of the U.S. Code.

The Decennial Census and the American Community Survey provide fundamental demographic information about people living in the United States. This information is not only used to determine Federal allocations to states and local governments, but also is critical to America's economic growth. This information helps businesses decide where to locate manufacturing facilities, where to open the next location, where to find the right workforce, and how to choose the products to put on store shelves.

Over the past decade, the Census Bureau designed the 2020 Census to embrace automation and expanded use of technology. The Census Bureau conducted a high quality 2020 Census by implementing the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history, and did so under unprecedented global circumstances. The redesigned 2020 Census incorporated new methodologies to conduct address canvassing, innovative ways of optimizing self-response, increased use of administrative records to reduce the Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) workload, and the use of technology to reduce the time spent on tasks traditionally conducted manually. FY 2022 primarily comprises the closeout, dissemination, and transition phase for the 2020 Census, focusing resources on producing and disseminating data products, conducting evaluations, closing out operations, and transitioning IT systems.

Key innovations for the 2020 Census design included:

- In order to build the address list, the Census Bureau verified the majority of unchanged addresses virtually, using aerial imagery and existing data sources. This operation reduced the amount of addresses that required on-the-ground address canvassing from nearly 100 percent last decade to approximately 34 percent this decade.
- For the first time, respondents could choose to self-respond online, by phone, or by mail, using the mode with which they feel most comfortable.
- The Census Bureau encouraged individuals nationwide to respond whenever and wherever they chose. People could respond on the go, on a variety of mobile devices, even if they did not have the unique Census ID sent to their address.
- The multilayered Integrated Communication Campaign implemented an advertising and communication strategy designed to promote response using modern communications modes. The Census Bureau researched communications and engagement efforts across all technology platforms, including data-driven and respondent-centric communications and advertisements.
- The Partnership Program formed hundreds of thousands of close relationships with national, state, local, and tribal stakeholders who helped convey the importance of responding to the 2020 Census. Promoting and generating self-response through a robust nationwide partnership program is critical to reaching and encouraging hard to count populations.
- In conducting NRFU – the costliest portion of the decennial census – the Census Bureau utilized multiple corroborating sources of high quality administrative records from Federal agencies and third-party sources, such as tax and postal data, to remove vacant addresses, reducing the follow-up workload. This reduced costs, with no diminution in data quality.
- The Census Bureau utilized multiple high quality, corroborated sources of information already provided to government agencies about the household, if the enumerators are unable to reach someone after a home visit.
- For enumerating nonresponding households, the Census Bureau fully automated field operations, replacing paper and pencil with mobile devices. Census enumerators carried smartphones with a secure data collection app. This streamlined field operation allowed the Census Bureau to reduce the number of temporary field offices and the number of staff that would otherwise have been needed.
- These innovations in technology were primarily developed by leveraging and integrating existing technology into a cohesive system-of-systems tailored to the needs of the 2020 Census.
- The Census Bureau worked closely with government and private industry experts to secure the systems and devices used in the 2020 Census against cyber-attacks using the most sophisticated methods. Sophisticated measures are also in place to prevent fraud, distributed denial-of-service attacks, and phishing.

From 2012 to 2019, the Census Bureau studied design innovations and openly shared the results of its studies with all stakeholders. As outlined in the 2020 Census Operational Plan and 2020 Census Research and Testing Management Plan – findings and metrics from these tests drove informed decisions and helped shape the design of the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau learned valuable lessons from these tests and incorporated these lessons into the planning for the 2020 Census operations and systems. Valuable information on how the systems interacted with each other contributed greatly to the final operational plan and to system design.

The Census Bureau has operated transparently throughout the design and implementation of the 2020 Census. We regularly shared plans with stakeholders, including Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the Government Accountability Office, the Commerce Office of Inspector General, the Census Bureau advisory committees, and the public. The 2020 Census Operational Plan and subsequent major decisions are public documents, and the program’s status was updated quarterly in the public program management reviews through early 2019 and then via periodic Operational Update Press Briefings thereafter. We have been posting operational information about the progress on the 2020 Census on the web and communicating operational updates regularly with stakeholders.

Key 2020 Census Stakeholder Groups	Area of Interest
The American People	A Representative and Accurate Census
Department of Commerce	Oversight and Administration
Office of Management and Budget	Oversight and Reporting
Government Accountability Office	Auditing and Reporting
Congress	Oversight, Funding, and Data Use for Policy-Making
National Advisory Committee	Advisory
Census Scientific Advisory Committee	Advisory
National, State, and Local Partners	Advisory
National Academy of Sciences	Consulting

Statement of Operating Objectives

The Census Bureau’s mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation’s people and economy. The 2020 Census activity furthers this mission by providing key benchmark measures about the U.S. population.

Explanation and Justification

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Program Management	Pos./BA	177	\$97,993	339	\$85,147	285	\$247,999
	FTE/Obl.	227	98,163	311	436,757	277	247,999
Census/Survey Engineering	Pos./BA	150	538,325	240	22,227	158	100,485
	FTE/Obl.	194	633,198	202	143,137	146	107,575
Frame	Pos./BA	571	71,934	219	10,557	95	21,867
	FTE/Obl.	262	67,878	199	55,829	94	21,867
Response Data	Pos./BA	227,518	4,320,058	1,157	34,993	253	183,046
	FTE/Obl.	30,800	3,429,668	633	508,489	234	187,135
Published Data	Pos./BA	77	24,709	208	12,578	125	25,206
	FTE/Obl.	94	23,353	196	54,818	120	25,206
Test and Evaluation	Pos./BA	3,159	190,022	13,369	12,601	2,266	41,777
	FTE/Obl.	564	138,349	1,594	140,948	330	53,527
Infrastructure	Pos./BA	76,110	1,466,179	9,027	73,449	1,731	329,332
	FTE/Obl.	13,051	1,606,422	3,180	472,024	1,222	353,403
Contingency	Pos./BA	412	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	349	41,789	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	308,174	6,709,220	24,559	251,552	4,913	949,712
	FTE/Obl.	45,541	6,038,820	6,315	1,812,002	2,423	996,712

**Program Management (\$ 247,999 BA/Obl., 277 FTE/ 285 Pos.)**

The program management line item includes all activities associated with defining and implementing policies, processes, and the control functions for planning and executing the 2020 Census. Specific activities include management of schedule, performance, cost, risk, and acquisition. More information on FY 2022 activities can be found in the Exhibit 13.

**Census/Survey Engineering (\$100,485 BA/ \$107,575 Obl., 146 FTE/ 158 Pos.)**

The census/survey engineering line item includes activities to manage delivery of systems that meet the 2020 program requirements, ensure all operations adhered to data security regulations, finalized content and design of questionnaires, and supported the needs of non- English speaking populations. This includes systems engineering and the Technical Integrator (TI). More information on FY 2022 activities can be found in the Exhibit 13.

**Frame (\$21,867 BA/Obl., 94 FTE/ 95 Pos.)**

The activities in the census frame line item aim to develop a high-quality geospatial frame that served as the universe for the enumeration activities in the 2020 Census. Major activities include Address Canvassing, Local Update of Census Addresses, New Construction, Boundary and Annexation Survey, Partnership Statistical Areas Program, Boundary Validation Program, Geographic Areas Delineations and Review, Geographic Partnership Support Desk, Geographic Data Processing Production, and Public Use Microdata Areas. More information on FY 2022 activities can be found in the Exhibit 13.

**Response Data (\$183,046 BA/ \$187,135 Obl., 234 FTE/ 253 Pos.)**

The response data line item includes all operations associated with the collection of responses, management of the cases, and initial processing of the data. Major activities include Forms Printing and Distribution, Paper Data Capture, Integrated Partnership and Communications, Internet Self Response, Non-ID Processing, Update Enumerate, Update Leave, Group Quarters, Enumeration at Transitory Locations, Census Questionnaire Assistance, Nonresponse Follow-up, Decennial Device-as-a-Service, Self-Response Quality Assurance, Response Processing, Mobile Questionnaire Assistance, and Federally Affiliated Count Overseas. More information on FY 2022 activities can be found in the Exhibit 13.

**Published Data (\$25,206 BA/Obl., 120 FTE/125 Pos.)**

The published data line item includes preparation and delivery of 2020 Census population counts to the President for Congressional apportionment, providing redistricting data tabulations to each state, count review, count question resolution, preparing data and data products for dissemination to the public, and data archiving. More information on FY 2022 activities can be found in the Exhibit 13.

**Test and Evaluation (\$41,777 BA/ \$53,527 Obl., 330 FTE/ 2,266 Pos.)**

The test and evaluation line item includes all efforts this decade associated with the test and evaluation of the 2020 Census design to ensure it met the technical and operational needs of the Census Bureau. It includes the conduct of 2020 Census activities in the island areas. Major activities also include the Post-Enumeration Survey, Evaluations and Experiments, and early planning for the 2030 Census Program. More information on FY 2022 activities can be found in the Exhibit 13.

**Infrastructure (\$329,332 BA/ \$353,403 Obl., 1,222 FTE/1,731 Pos.)**

The infrastructure line item includes activities and purchases that support the 2020 Census field activities. Field Infrastructure coordinates space acquisition for the Regional Census Centers and field offices. Other operations included in this line item are Decennial Logistics Management, Service Desk for field staff, IT infrastructure, and the recruitment and hiring of the field staff for the 2020 Census. More information on FY 2022 activities can be found in the Exhibit 13.

**Contingency (\$0 BA/Obl., 0 FTE/0 Pos.)**

The contingency line item represents the unknown-unknown category of risk in the 2020 Census program to account for unforeseen risks, such as a natural disaster or pandemic, cybersecurity incidents, or other events that threaten the Census Bureau's ability to meet statutory deadlines.

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2020 Census	Pos./BA	4,913	\$949,712	3,372	\$332,977	(1,541)	(\$616,735)
	FTE/Obl.	2,423	996,712	1,250	379,977	(1,173)	(616,735)

**2020 Census (-\$616,735 -1,173 FTE/-1,541 Positions)**

As FY 2021 comes to an end, the peak field operations will have passed and post-enumeration activities for the 2020 Census will be nearing their ending points. While the delivery of apportionment counts and redistricting data following the operational adjustments in response to COVID-19 will occur in FY 2021, critical 2020 Census operations will continue in FY 2022. In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will focus on producing data products, disseminating data, conducting evaluations, closing out operations, and resolving count questions from local, state, and tribal governments.

In FY 2022, the 2020 Census will continue to release data products from the 2020 Census, results from its coverage measurement program, and results from evaluations and assessments. The program will transition the 52 systems of the 2020 Census to their post-2020 Census state, many of which could support the 2030 Census program or the entire enterprise. This budget request is informed by the 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate, which was completed in line with the Government Accountability Office’s best practices for cost estimation. Failure to receive the funding requested for the entirety of this work will impact the efficacy of the 2020 Census. The decennial census is central to our nation’s democratic form of government and any failure to adequately fund the census could have adverse impacts on 2020 Census data, infrastructure, and systems. While FY 2022 is near the end of the 2020 Census lifecycle, this is a critical period of evaluation to glean all the information possible to inform planning for improvement of operations across the Census Bureau, including future decennial censuses. This is a once-in-a-decade opportunity to further refine the Census Bureau’s stewardship of the American people’s mission, data, and taxpayer dollars for decades to come.

The descriptions that follow this section illustrate the work being conducted in FY 2022 to wrap up the decennial census and include activities needed to support dissemination, archiving, and post-enumeration activities. These represent the activities in scope in FY 2022 in the base programmatic portion of the 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate.

The adjustment to the 2020 Census operations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic required a significant financial influx from appropriated contingency funds in FY 2020 and FY 2021 to extend the operations supporting self-response, along with the field and IT infrastructures needed to maintain a well-trained and well-protected field staff throughout field operations. Several of these impacts will continue into FY 2022, as a number of infrastructure elements that had been estimated to close out and cease operations late in FY 2021 will now close out or cease operations during the first half of FY 2022. These will include the end of the Post-Enumeration Survey operation, the closeout of the Regional Census Centers, and related field and IT infrastructure to support both, including devices and airtime, office equipment, and network and telephone services. The risk-based contingency funds estimated in the Lifecycle Cost Estimate for FY 2022 as well as carryover funding from FY 2021 are included as part of the FY 2022 budget to cover these continued impacts of the operational adjustments into FY 2022.

### **Framework for Conducting the 2020 Census**

The 35 operations that comprise the 2020 Census are organized into the seven frameworks outlined in Exhibit 12. This organizational framework carries through to the budget and schedule for the 2020 Census Program. The timely availability of resources is vital to successfully processing, evaluating, and disseminating data from the 2020 Census.

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***Program Management.*** *The Program Management frame defines and implements program management policies, processes, and the control functions for the 2020 Census to ensure an efficient and well-managed program.*

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The program management staff and contracts support the planning, development, and implementation of formal program management processes for the 2020 Census, including rigorous management of costs, risks, schedule, acquisitions, reporting, stakeholder and oversight engagement, and external communication. Building and maintaining a strong program management foundation this decade has been critical to redesigning the decennial census while ensuring the success of the program.

In FY 2022, program management will close-out activities of the 2020 Census. This includes robust governance, strategic communications and management, document management, change management, knowledge management, risk and issue management, cost and financial management, schedule management, performance management, human capital management and acquisitions management. The staff and supporting contracts will be focused on close-out activities, such as evaluations and assessments, lessons learned, and contract close-out. The program management frame is responsible for: 1) assuring the work has been completed, 2) assuring that all agreed upon project management processes and contractual obligations have been executed; and 3) assuring that lessons learned are captured from all operations and IT systems within the 2020 Census Program.

Finally, the significant investments in procedures and human capital made in this area to rigorously adopt and implement best practices this decade, will begin to transition to support the 2030 Census over FY 2022 to FY 2024. Preparing the closeout of the 2020 Census and

beginning the early phases of the 2030 Census simultaneously will require careful coordination, but creates the immense potential of preserving, refining, and building upon this critical investment to the benefit of future censuses.

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***Census and Survey Engineering.*** *Census and Survey Engineering represents the interdisciplinary approach to the design and development of the 2020 Census systems, which meets their established goals and objectives. It is the interdisciplinary approach encompassing the entire set of scientific, technical, and managerial efforts needed to evolve, verify, or deploy and support the 2020 Census.*

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Sufficient funding is required in FY 2022 to provide continued support for the four remaining major IT contracts, including the Technical Integrator, through the post-enumeration operations and activities, particularly in light of operation extensions requiring IT infrastructure well into FY 2022. The FY 2022 request supports funding needed to close-out applicable contracts and conduct lessons learned for the system-of-systems that will begin immediately following the peak operations of the 2020 Census and continue through the program's end in FY 2023.

### **Technical Integrator**

The largest and most significant contract supporting the 2020 Census, the Technical Integrator (TI) is the key effort to ensure systems readiness and security for the 2020 Census throughout the entirety of the program lifecycle and ensure the transition to the 2030 Census program. The TI continues to be responsible for:

- Integration and testing to ensure that the 2020 Census systems meet all business requirements for the 2020 Census;
- Implementation and maintenance of a scalable 2020 Census Cloud and On-Premise infrastructure to meet 2020 Census demand;
- Implementation and maintenance of a robust, state-of-the-art cybersecurity solution and related continuous monitoring;
- Implementation and operation of Self-Response Quality Assurance Solution, renamed from Fraud Detection System; and
- Ongoing operations to monitor systems, security, and networks and support the field.

In FY 2022, the Technical Integrator will continue to support the Data Center Capability, Cloud and On-Premise, and systems needed for processing census data, including the Decennial Response Processing System (DRPS) and the Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS). This is in addition to extended work in support of Post Enumeration Survey (PES) operations as a result of 2020 Census operational adjustments due to COVID-19. As 2020 Census processing activities conclude, the Technical Integrator will conduct and document lessons learned. The Technical Integrator will also execute a transition plan for applications and systems that will continue use for the 2030 Census and/or enterprise-wide following the discontinuation of use for the 2020 Census. Final closeout of the contract is expected to occur in FY 2022.

Failure to secure the necessary funding to complete and secure the 2020 Census systems in the beginning of FY 2022, will inhibit post data collection activities, quality assessment, continued security and disclosure avoidance of the 2020 Census data, and the transition of systems post-2020 Census.

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**Frame.** *The operations in the Frame area aimed to develop a high-quality geospatial frame that served as the universe for the enumeration activities in the 2020 Census.*

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The Geographic Programs provided the geographic foundation in support of the 2020 Census data collection and tabulation activities, within the Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System. The MAF/TIGER System (software applications and databases) serves as the national repository for all of the spatial, geographic, and residential address data needed for census and survey data collection, data tabulation, data dissemination, geocoding services, and map production. Components of this operation include Geographic Delineations, Geographic Partnership Programs, and Geographic Data Processing, most of which will be closing out activities in support of the 2020 Census, with some activities transitioning to ongoing enterprise functions.

### **Geographic Delineations**

The Geographic Delineation component of the Geographic Programs Operation determined, delineated, and updated the geographic area boundaries for the 2020 Census data collection and data tabulation. Census data collection relies on the delineation of various geographic areas, known as “collection geography,” to support the capture of data during census activities. This includes both the delineation of the methods used to enumerate households and the definition of field management areas. These geographies are used to tabulate and disseminate data from the decennial census, the American Community Survey (ACS), and other censuses and surveys, and are used outside of the Census Bureau by other government agencies in program administration and in determining program eligibility and fund allocation. Through FY 2021 and into FY 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct program analyses, assessments, and project close-out, supporting the tabulation blocks and ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) to ensure that the program was executed properly for the 2020 Census and develop recommendations and lessons learned to ensure ZCTAs can be planned properly for the 2030 Census.

### **Geographic Partnership Programs**

Prior to the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau conducted geographic partnership programs to make the address list as up-to-date as possible and to ensure complete coverage of all housing units. The geographic partnership programs also helped define statistical geographic area boundaries that provide meaningful data from the 2020 Census. During FY 2021 and into FY 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct program analyses, assessments, recommendations, lessons learned, and project close-out activities for the following 2020 Census Geographic Partnership Programs:

- **Boundary and Annexation Survey**

The Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) is an ongoing survey for collecting and maintaining information about the inventory of the legal boundaries for, and the legal actions affecting the boundaries of, counties and equivalent governments, incorporated places, Minor Civil Divisions, Consolidated Cities, Urban Growth Areas, Census Areas of Alaska, Hawaiian Homelands, and federally recognized legal American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including the Alaska Native Regional Corporations). This information provides an accurate identification and depiction of geographic areas for the Census Bureau to use in conducting the decennial and economic censuses and ongoing surveys such as the ACS. Ongoing BAS Follow-Up activities supported by the 2020 Census through FY 2021 will transition to enterprise functionality within the Geographic Support program in FY 2022 via a base transfer to allow the continuous update and

refinement of the nation's boundaries beyond the 2020 Census and to support of all current and future Census Bureau surveys and censuses.

- Other key geographic partnership operations for the 2020 Census that will be finishing final closeout and assessment work in early FY 2022 include **Partnership Statistical Areas Program**, **Boundary Validation Program**, and **Public-Use Microdata Areas**.

### **Geographic Data Processing Production**

The Geographic Data Processing component of the Geographic Programs Operation includes all activities that relate to the extract, update, and maintenance of the features, boundaries, and addresses in the MAF/TIGER System. Geographic data captured as part of the 2020 Census, including address updates, structure coordinate locations, boundaries, and roads data will be processed to ensure that the MAF/TIGER System is up to date. During FY 2021 and into FY 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct program analyses, assessments, recommendations, lessons learned, and project close-out activities for the following major geographic data processing activities that occurred in the 2020 Census: Frame Development, MAF/TIGER Extract Support, Geographic Data Processing, Geographic Area Reconciliation Program (GARP), and Paper Map Creation and Plotting/Printing. Preparation of geographic data systems for transition to enterprise Geographic Support and early 2030 Census support will also occur in FY 2022.

### **Address Canvassing**

The Address Canvassing Operation successfully underwent a significant innovation in order to deliver a complete and accurate address list and spatial database for enumeration and determine the type and address characteristics for each living quarter. Following the completion of In-Field Address Canvassing (IFAC) in early FY 2020, work began on the operational assessment reports for both IFAC and the In-Office Address Canvassing (IOAC) work that preceded it and will conclude in FY 2021. These assessments will document what was planned, what actually occurred, the results of the operation, and the lessons learned. This will all be used throughout the next decade to support all Census Bureau censuses and surveys as well as the planning for the 2030 Census address canvassing. Ongoing in-office address canvassing supported by the 2020 Census through FY 2021 will transition to enterprise functionality within the Geographic Support program in FY 2022 via a base transfer to allow the continuous update and refinement of the Master Address File beyond the 2020 Census where this innovation originated and to support of all current and future Census Bureau surveys and censuses.

Other key operations supporting the geographic frame for the 2020 Census that will have wrapped up final operations and assessments by the end of FY 2021 include the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) and the New Construction Program.

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**Response Data.** *Response Data frame includes the deliverables and activities required to access, maintain, and process the 2020 Census response data necessary for analysts to conduct data analysis, and to provide results of the 2020 Census to the American people.*

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While the majority of response data activities, which formed the largest component of the 2020 Census budget in FY 2020, are completed by FY 2022, key assessment and evaluation and system transition work will continue in FY 2022. This includes communication and partnership, self-response systems and operations, and the peak 2020 Census field operations.

### **Integrated Partnership and Communications**

The Integrated Partnership and Communications (IPC) Operation communicated the importance of participating in the 2020 Census to the entire population of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to:

- Engage and motivate the public to self-respond, preferably via the Internet.
- Raise and keep awareness high throughout the entire 2020 Census to encourage response.
- Support field recruitment efforts for a diverse, qualified census workforce.
- Effectively support dissemination of census data to stakeholders and the public.

While new funding for the Integrated Communications Contract is not part of the FY 2022 budget request, activities requested and begun in FY 2021 will extend into FY 2022 as the program and contract close out. IPC support funds will continue into FY 2022 for these activities. Major activities supported in FY 2022 include:

- **The Integrated Communications Contract will conclude its full implementation with the end of the fourth campaign phase, the “Thank You” Campaign.** During the Thank You phase, the Census Bureau will share its gratitude with respondents, partners, and stakeholders through focused communications designed to maintain engagement with key audiences that will be targets for the subsequent data dissemination phase. This will extend into FY 2022 as a result of the operational adjustments related to COVID-19.
- **The Census Bureau will also continue communications and partnership activities relating to data dissemination activities that began in FY 2021 utilizing the communications contract as well as on-the-ground staff around the country.** During the Data Dissemination phase, the Census Bureau will promote results of the census using materials and data that are of particular interest to different partners and audience groups and that encourage audiences to continue to interact with the Census Bureau and use the data. Disseminating data will help build trust, maintain transparency, engender goodwill for future data collection efforts, and further strengthen relationships with a wide range of partners, stakeholders, and participants. Some potential specific activities include the development of tailored materials on census results, technical assistance for the public to search for very specific data points in large quantities and the dissemination of news releases, newsletters, and products.
- Beginning in FY 2021 and continuing through FY 2022, **the IPC Operation will conduct evaluations, operational assessments, and lessons learned sessions** in order to analyze research results and performance management data. The Census Bureau will also conduct final close-out of all program management and contract activities.

### Self-Response for the 2020 Census

While Integrated Communications and Partnership was crucial to creating awareness and later motivation for the public to self-respond to the 2020 Census, several operations were required to actually collect and process self-responses for the 2020 Census.

#### **Internet Self-Response**

The Internet Self-Response (ISR) Operation performed the following functions: maximize online response to the 2020 Census via contact strategies and improved access for respondents and collect response data via the Internet to reduce paper and Nonresponse Followup (NRFU). While the majority of the work for ISR will conclude in FY 2020, work will continue in FY 2021 and into FY 2022 in order to support transitioning the system to its post-2020 Census state, as well as operational close-out, lessons learned, and evaluation activities.

#### **Non-ID Processing**

A key operation in support of self-response in the 2020 Census is Non-ID Processing, which will validate 2020 Census responses submitted without a Census-issued identification number, often in real time. While production activities associated with the Non-ID Processing Operation will be completed within FY 2020, assessments of the following will begin in FY 2021 and continue into FY 2022:

- Results of matching Non-ID self-responses to the living quarter inventory in real-time, or essentially assessing the match rate;
- Effects of using administrative record enhancement to improve matching results;
- Volume of Non-ID processes submitted and worked during the clerical operation, especially comparing this to pre-operation estimates;
- Production rate of clerical staff in resolving unmatched and/or ungeocoded responses; and
- Costs associated with conducting the operation.

#### **Self-Response Quality Assurance**

For the 2020 Census, the Self-Response Quality Assurance (SRQA) Operation will conduct automated scoring of all self-responses (ID and Non-ID) for all modes (internet, telephone, and paper). All production activities associated with the SRQA Operation will be completed in FY 2020. SRQA work in FY 2021 and FY 2022 will primarily focus on assessing the:

- Effectiveness of the models in scoring self-responses;
- Analysis of the recommendations that were generated by the SRQA Operation, especially for original self-responses that were recommended to be dropped from tabulation;
- Effectiveness and costs associated with the operation, including implementing the operations center;
- Insights into the process for sending cases out for re-collect, especially in relation to providing recommended dispositions, as well as the volume of cases sent to re-collect.

### Field Operations for the 2020 Census

During and following the main self-response phase, peak field operations for the 2020 Census were deployed to capture the remaining 2020 Census household data.

**Nonresponse Follow-up**

The Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) Operation is the largest operation of the 2020 Census and is the last opportunity in the actual data collection process to ensure that the 2020 Census accurately counts every person once and in the right place. The primary objective of the NRFU Operation is to collect census data from households that do not self-respond to the Census. The Census Bureau adjusted operations to conduct the operation from August 11, 2020 through September 30, 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Beginning in FY 2021 and into FY 2022, the Census Bureau will focus on post-production work related to documenting lessons learned and analyzing the operational results for the operational assessment report. The lessons learned will focus on new design features implemented in the 2020 Census, such as:

- Redesigned field management structure
- Increased use of automation
- Three-phase contact strategy

The lessons learned will be critical inputs into the research and testing phases leading up to the 2030 Census. The operational assessment report will provide key metrics related to the 2020 Census NRFU Operation, which will serve as benchmarks for evaluating research results and for making design decisions for the 2030 Census.

**Update Leave**

Complementing the NRFU Operation in the 2020 Census was a series of smaller operations designed to enumerate housing units and individuals falling into special cases. One of the largest of these was the Update Leave (UL) Operation. The Update Leave Operation involved updating the address list and leaving a self-response questionnaire at the housing unit. After final tabulation for the 2020 Census occurs, the Update Leave Operation began performing the analysis on the results of the field operation. Stakeholders that planned the operation will continue to work together in FY 2021 and into FY 2022 in order to document the results of the operation, provide final costs and statistics on listing and enumeration results, and identify lessons learned. This will help ensure that the program was executed properly for the 2020 Census and can be planned properly for the 2030 Census.

**Update Enumerate**

Another field operation critical to the 2020 Census is the Update Enumerate (UE) Operation, which involved updating the address list and conducting in-person enumeration for housing units in remote parts of northern Maine and southeast Alaska. After final tabulation for the 2020 Census occurred, the UE Operation began conducting analysis on the results of the field operation. Stakeholders that planned the operation will continue to work together in FY 2021 and into FY 2022 to document the results of the operation, provide final costs and statistics on listing and enumeration results, and identify lessons learned. This will help ensure that the program was executed properly for the 2020 Census and can be planned properly for the 2030 Census.

**Group Quarters Enumeration and Service-Based Enumeration**

The Census Bureau conducted a number of operations designed for the enumeration of populations in special living arrangements. Group Quarters (GQs) are places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement, which are owned or managed by an entity or organizations providing housing or other services for the residents. The Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) Program is designed

specifically to enumerate at service-based locations, such as emergency and transitional shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and Targeted Non-Sheltered Outdoor Locations. The SBE process is specifically designed to approach people using service facilities because they may be missed during the traditional enumeration of housing units and GQs.

Following the close-out of Group Quarters and Service Based Enumeration data collection activities, the Census Bureau will conduct various operational evaluations beginning in FY 2021 and into FY 2022. The Census Bureau will conduct lessons learned and evaluation activities for the GQ and SBE Programs and this information will be used to inform planning for the 2030 Census.

### **Enumeration at Transitory Locations**

The 2020 Census Enumeration at Transitory Locations (ETL) Operation enumerates individuals in occupied units at Transitory Locations (TLs) who do not have a Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE). TLs include Recreational Vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, racetracks, circuses, carnivals, marinas, hotels, and motels. In FY 2021 and into FY 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct evaluations, assessments, and lessons learned that will inform the 2030 Census.

### **Additional Key Response Data Operations**

#### **Decennial Device-as-a-Service**

The Decennial Device-as-a-Service (dDaaS) contract was awarded in June 2017 to provision devices and wireless service in support of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test and the 2020 Census. In FY 2021, the contract will complete the major effort of decommissioning the hundreds of thousands of peak field operation devices while simultaneously providing smartphone devices for the ongoing Post-Enumeration Survey Operation. Due to the extension of operational activities, the contract will complete decommissioning the devices used for the Post-Enumeration Survey Operation and conduct lessons learned, assessments, and evaluations for the contract in early FY 2022.

#### **Paper Data Capture**

The Paper Data Capture (PDC) Operation captured and converted data from the 2020 Census paper questionnaires, including mail receipt, document preparation, scanning, Optical Character Recognition, Key From Image, data delivery, checkout, and form destruction. After decommissioning of equipment and properly vacating the temporary portions of the paper data capture facilities following peak operations in FY 2021, the Census Bureau will finalize evaluations and assessments on the operation in order to inform the planning for the 2030 Census in FY 2022.

#### **Coverage Improvement**

The objective of the Coverage Improvement Operation is to re-contact housing units in an effort to determine if people were missed, counted in the wrong place, or counted more than once during the census. In FY 2021 and into FY 2022, assessments, evaluations, and lessons learned will be conducted in order to inform the 2030 Census. The evaluations and assessments will inform how well the Census Bureau completed the enumeration of large households, households where the number of people with data on the return was different from the number of people the respondent reported as the population in the household, and households where responses to coverage questions indicated potential coverage problems, particularly relating to the undercount of young children.

**Decennial IT Support Contract in Support of Response Data**

The Decennial IT Support contract consolidates IT activities providing systems and software development, project operations and maintenance, IT security, requirements development, risk management, project configuration, business continuity, quality management and knowledge transfer. This contract is needed to support many post-enumeration activities ongoing in FY 2022, including development support for Count Question Resolution and support for data products dissemination, the Post-Enumeration Survey, production control system housing unit estimation, and Production Environment for Administrative Records Staging Integration and Storage (PEARSIS) products and deliverables.

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***Published Data.** The Published Data frame supports Census Bureau's efforts to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy. This is accomplished through the development and release of the 2020 Census data products to the American people.*

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**Data Products and Dissemination**

The Data Products and Dissemination (DPD) Operation performs three primary functions:

1. Prepare and deliver the 2020 Census apportionment data for the President of the United States to provide to Congress;
2. Tabulate 2020 Census data products for use by the states for redistricting; and
3. Tabulate and disseminate 2020 Census data for use by the public.

To support these primary functions, the operation will complete several major activities in FY 2021 and FY 2022 following the release of the two statutorily mandated 2020 Census Data Products:

- The Census Bureau will deliver each state's population total, which determine its number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives; and
- The Census Bureau will deliver the local counts each state needs to complete legislative redistricting.

Activities related to the tabulation and dissemination of other data products for use by the public will begin in FY 2021 and continue throughout FY 2022. These include preparation activities, such as finalizing table specifications, testing disclosure methodology and tabulation protocols, and developing review and quality check plans.

**Redistricting Data Program**

The purpose of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program (RDP) is to provide to each state the legally required Public Law 94-171 redistricting data tabulations. The RDP Operation provides the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico with the opportunity to identify, delineate, and update geographic boundaries for data tabulation. It also allows for continuous process improvement through an evaluation of the program with recommendations for the next cycle in an official publication called "The View From the States."

In FY 2021, the Redistricting Data Program will conduct Phase 3: Data Delivery for the 2020 Census RDP and deliver the redistricting data to the states. The program will also provide states and the public with data user support for all of the redistricting products produced by the Census Bureau. Starting in late FY 2021 and continuing through the third quarter of FY 2022, the Census Bureau will collect and process newly redistricted Congressional and State Legislative district plans into the MAF/TIGER database. In addition, starting in FY 2021 and continuing through FY 2024, the RDP will conduct its evaluation of the 2020 Census RDP and develop its recommendations for the 2030 Census. Sufficient funding is needed in FY 2022 in order to collect and process the newly redistricted congressional and state legislative districts as well as to begin conducting an evaluation and assessment of the 2020 Census RDP in preparation for making recommendations for the 2030 Census RDP.

### **Count Question Resolution**

The Count Question Resolution (CQR) Operation provides a mechanism for governmental units to challenge their official 2020 Census results. The Census Bureau will not make any changes to the apportionment, redistricting counts, or official 2020 Census data products. Instead, participants in the program may:

- identify inaccurate tabulation area boundaries (e.g., legal boundaries, such as city limits)
- identify incorrect placement of living quarters within the correct governmental unit boundaries and associated census tabulation areas
- add or delete specific living quarters and people associated with them, which were erroneously included or excluded in the census tabulation due to processing errors

During FY 2021, Census Bureau staff will complete the planning work for the operation, hire any additional staff needed to conduct the operation, prepare final training materials for both Census staff and participants, and begin the operation. The CQR Operation will begin in FY 2021 and conclude in FY 2023.

### **Archiving**

The Archiving Operation performs the following functions:

- Coordinates storage of materials and data and provides records deemed permanent as the official data of the 2020 Census, including files containing the individual responses to the 2020 Census, to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).
- Provides similar files to the National Processing Center (NPC) to use as source materials to conduct the Age Search Service.
- Stores data to cover in-house needs.

Sufficient funding will be required in FY 2022 to ensure that the systems are in place and ready to coordinate the storage of materials and records from the 2020 Census over the course of FY 2022 and beyond. By law, decennial census results are archived and released to the public 72 years after the census.

### **Count Review**

The purpose of the Count Review Operation (CRO) is to enhance the accuracy of the 2020 Census through remediating potential gaps in coverage by implementing an efficient and equitable process to identify and incorporate housing units that are missing from the Census Bureau Master Address File, identify and include or correct large group quarters that are missing from the MAF or geographically

misallocated, and position unresolved cases for a smooth transition to the CQR Operation. In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will finalize evaluations and assessments on the Count Review Operation in order to inform the planning for the 2030 Census.

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**Test, Evaluation, and Special Censuses.** *The Test, Evaluation, and Special Censuses frame includes all efforts associated with the test and evaluation of the 2020 Census, or any major subsystem used to validate that the system or subsystem meets the technical and operational needs of the Census Bureau. It also includes the development of any specialized tools or data in support of the system level test program. Finally, it includes the conduct of 2020 Census activities in the island areas.*

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### **Post-Enumeration Survey**

The Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) activities planned for the 2020 Census will provide estimates of net coverage error and components of census coverage for housing units and people in housing units. The PES Operation includes three operations:

1. **The PES Design and Estimation** operation develops the survey design and sample for the post-enumeration survey for the 2020 Census. This operation also produces coverage error estimates and an independent assessment of coverage via demographic analysis.
2. **The Post-Enumeration Field** operations collect person and housing unit information (independent from the 2020 Census operations) for the sample of PES housing units. The PES field operations collect the same data as the 2020 Census for both housing units and persons. Additional information is collected by the PES to assist in the understanding of coverage and for the detection of erroneous enumerations.
3. **PES Matching** identifies matches and non-matches between the 2020 Census and the PES for both housing units and people.

After tables of coverage estimates are produced for the household population and for HUs, subject-matter experts will review these tables. The Census Bureau will write reports containing the results of net coverage and components of coverage estimation. The reports will go through statistical review to ensure that Census Bureau statistical quality standards are met. Disclosure avoidance techniques will be applied to PES tables and reports to prevent unauthorized release of protected information. After appropriate approvals are received, the Data Products and Dissemination Operation will disseminate the PES estimation reports and tables on the 2020 Census website. With operational adjustment for the 2020 Census pushing PES field activities to the end of FY 2021, sufficient funding will be needed in FY 2021 and FY 2022 for the PES Operation to produce these final measures for the 2020 Census and to complete assessments and evaluations of the operation.

### **Island Area Censuses**

The purpose of the Island Areas Censuses Operation is to enumerate all residents of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; process and tabulate the collected data; and disseminate data products to the public. In FY 2021, the Census Bureau will close-out field work for the data collection activities for the Island Areas Censuses and begin assessments of the operation. Sufficient funding will be needed in FY 2022 in order to complete the evaluations and assessments needed for the Island Areas Censuses Operation and to prepare lessons learned for the future.

## Evaluations and Experiments

The 2020 Census Evaluations and Experiments Operation covers operational assessments that document how well the 2020 Census was conducted; evaluations that analyze, interpret, and synthesize the effectiveness of census components and their impact on data quality, coverage or both; and experiments that identify potential designs for early 2030 Census life cycle research and testing. Experiments are quantitative or qualitative studies that must occur during a decennial census in order to have meaningful results to inform planning for future decennial censuses. In general, experiments involve response comparisons between test treatments, new or modified methods, or procedures against 2020 Census production methods or procedures.

The release of results from the 2020 Census Program for Evaluations and Experiments will begin in FY 2021 and continue through FY 2022. In addition, in FY 2021 and FY 2022, the Evaluations and Experiments Operation will provide support for the completion and release of operational assessment results prepared by operational Integrated Project Teams. The collection of operational assessments will provide lessons learned and operational metrics that will be critical inputs into the research and testing phases for the 2030 Census. The operational metrics reported in the operational assessments will serve as benchmarks for evaluating research results and for making design decisions for the 2030 Census.

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***Infrastructure.*** *The Infrastructure frame supports the planning, development, and deployment of the Field and IT infrastructures, decennial logistics management, and field staff service requests for the 2020 Census.*

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Infrastructure closeout following the final stages of the 2020 Census field operations involves the closure and disposition of six RCCs, two paper processing centers, 248 ACOs, and the Puerto Rico Area Office (PRAO), and staffing actions relating to hundreds of thousands of temporary office staff, enumerators, and supervisors.

## Field Infrastructure Operation

The Field Infrastructure Operation provides the administrative infrastructure for data collection covering the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, including the recruiting, hiring and onboarding, personnel and payroll administration, training, staffing, management and supervision, and clerical support for the 2020 Census. The final waves of staff release in the Regional Census Centers and Post Enumeration Survey operation will carry into FY 2022 due to the 2020 Census operational adjustments.

Funding to cover legal settlements, Worker's Compensation and other claims, FOIA requests, and EEO and other investigations is required each decade in the post-enumeration years, though the exact amount is not known and can vary. The Census Bureau plans for funds estimated in the Lifecycle Cost Estimate based on historical trends to be available during the late years of the lifecycle.

## Decennial Logistics Management Operation

The Decennial Logistics Management Operation coordinates space acquisition for and lease management of six RCCs, PRAO, and 248 ACOs in collaboration with the General Services Administration. The NPC provides logistics management support services for the

2020 Census. Sufficient funding is needed in FY 2022 to close out the RCCs in FY 2022, including properly disposing of the excess materials and supplies. The RCCs had been scheduled to close in FY 2021 but are remaining open well into FY 2022 due to operational adjustments as a result of COVID-19. Funds estimated as risk-based contingency in the 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate are part of this request to cover this continued extension.

**Field IT Deployment**

The Field IT Deployment (FITd) contract provides IT equipment, logistics services, maintenance, and support to the RCCs, ACOs, Paper Data Capture Centers (PDCCs), Remote Workers, Island Area Offices (IAOs) in support of the 2020 Census. The contract also provides tier 1, tier 2 and system administration support for the two Paper Data Capture Centers. In FY 2022, the FITd contract will close-out and decommission equipment the RCC sites still remaining open in support of the Post Enumeration Survey operation as a result of operational adjustments related to COVID-19.

**FY 2022 Request by Work Breakdown Structure Area**

Work Breakdown Structure Area	FY 2022 Major Activity	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
<p>Program Management</p>	<p>In FY 2022, program management will close-out and assess activities of the 2020 Census. This includes robust governance, strategic communications and management, document management, change management, knowledge management, risk and issue management, cost and financial management, schedule management, performance management, human capital management and acquisitions management. The staff and supporting contracts will be focused on close-out activities, such as evaluations and assessments, lessons learned, contract close-out.</p> <p>The significant investment in these rigorous processes and human capital will begin transitioning to a steady state support of the 2030 Census program.</p>		
<p><b>Program Management</b></p>		<p><b>-\$183,984</b></p>	<p><b>\$64,015</b></p>
<p>Census and Survey Engineering</p>	<p>Sufficient funding is required in FY 2022 to provide continued support for a number of major IT contracts, including the Technical Integrator, through the post-enumeration operations and activities. The FY 2022 request supports funding needed to close-out and conduct lessons learned for the system-of-systems that will begin immediately following the peak operations of the 2020 Census and continue through the program's end in FY 2023.</p> <p>In FY 2022, the Technical Integrator will continue to support the Data Center Capability, Cloud and On-Premise, and systems needed for processing census data, including the DRPS and the DAS. As 2020 Census processing activities conclude, the Technical Integrator will conduct and document lessons learned. The Technical Integrator will also transition systems and applications that are no longer in use for the 2020 Census to enterprise or 2030 Census usage.</p>		
<p><b>Census and Survey Engineering</b></p>		<p><b>-\$57,065</b></p>	<p><b>\$50,510</b></p>

**Exhibit 13**

Work Breakdown Structure Area	FY 2022 Major Activity	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Frame	<p>In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct program analyses, assessments, recommendations, lessons learned, and project close-out activities supporting the tabulation blocks and ZCTAs to ensure that the program was executed properly for the 2020 Census and can be planned properly for the 2030 Census.</p>		
	<p>Sufficient funding will be needed in FY 2022 for the Census Bureau to conduct program analyses, assessments, recommendations, lessons learned, and project close-out activities for the following 2020 Census Geographic Partnership Programs: BAS, PSAP, BVAP, and PUMAs. BAS follow-up activities move to steady state support in the GS Program.</p>		
	<p>In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will conduct program analyses, assessments, recommendations, lessons learned, and project close-out activities for the following major geographic data processing activities that occurred in the 2020 Census: Frame Development, MAF/TIGER Extract Support, GARP, and Paper Map Creation and Plotting/Printing. In-Office Address Canvassing activities move to steady state support in the GS Program.</p>		
<b>Frame</b>		<b>\$14,642</b>	<b>\$36,509</b>

**Exhibit 13**

Work Breakdown Structure Area	FY 2022 Major Activity	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Response Data	In FY 2022, the IPC Operation will conclude activities on the Thank You and Data Dissemination phases, conduct contract closeout, conduct evaluations, operational assessments, and lessons learned sessions in order to analyze research results and performance management data.		
	In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will provide support to transition the ISR system to its post-2020 Census state, as well as operational close-out, lessons learned, and evaluation activities.		
	In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will focus on post production work related to documenting lessons learned and analyzing the operational results for the operational assessment report for the various field operations, including: NRFU, UL, UE, GQ, SBE, and ETL. These lessons learned will inform the 2030 Census.		
	By FY 2022, the dDaaS contract will complete decommissioning the devices used for the Post-Enumeration Survey Operation and conduct lessons learned, assessments, and evaluations for the contract.		
	In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will finalize evaluations and assessments on the PDC operation in order to inform the planning for the 2030 Census.		
	The Non-ID Processing and Self Response Quality Assurance Operations will primarily focus on finalizing evaluations and assessments in FY 2022.		
<b>Response Data</b>		<b>-\$153,436</b>	<b>\$33,699</b>

**Exhibit 13**

Work Breakdown Structure Area	FY 2022 Major Activity	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Published Data	The Census Questionnaire Resolution (CQR) Operation will begin in FY 2021 and will be conducted through FY 2023.		
	Sufficient funding will be required in FY 2022 to ensure that the systems are in place and ready to coordinate the storage of materials and records from the 2020 Census over the course of FY 2022 and beyond. By law, decennial census results are archived and released to the public 72 years after the census.		
	In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will finalize evaluations and assessments on the Count Review Operation in order to inform the planning for the 2030 Census.		
	Activities related to the tabulation and dissemination of other data products for use by the public will begin in FY 2021 and continue throughout FY 2022. These include preparation activities, such as finalizing table specifications, testing disclosure methodology and tabulation protocols, and developing review and quality check plans.		
	Sufficient funding is needed in FY 2022 in order to collect and process the newly redistricted congressional and state legislative districts as well as to begin conducting an evaluation and assessment of the 2020 Census RDP to facilitate preparing recommendations for the Redistricting Data Program for the 2030 Census.		
<b>Published Data</b>		<b>\$4,368</b>	<b>\$29,574</b>

Exhibit 13

Work Breakdown Structure Area	FY 2022 Major Activity	FY 2022 Change (+/-)	FY 2022 Obligations
Test, Evaluation, and Special Censuses	Sufficient funding will be needed in FY 2022 to complete the PES Operation and assessments and evaluations of the operation.		
	In FY 2022, the Evaluations and Experiments Operation will provide support for the completion and release of operational assessment results prepared by operational Integrated Project Teams. The collection of operational assessments will provide lessons learned and operational metrics that will be critical inputs into the research and testing phases for the 2030 Census. The operational metrics reported in the operational assessments will serve as benchmarks for evaluating research results and for making design decisions for the 2030 Census.		
<b>Test, Evaluation, and Special Censuses</b>		<b>-\$23,478</b>	<b>\$30,049</b>
Infrastructure	Sufficient funding is needed in FY 2022 to close out the RCCs in FY 2022, including properly disposing of the excess materials and supplies. In FY 2022, the FITd contract will close-out and decommission equipment for the RCC sites. This framework includes approved contingency funding estimated in the Lifecycle Cost Estimate for FY 2022 to support the operational adjustments due to COVID-19 that extended some infrastructure components into FY 2022.		
	Sufficient funding is needed to support potential 2020 Census legal settlements, Worker's Compensation and other claims, EEO and other investigations.		
<b>Infrastructure</b>		<b>-\$217,782</b>	<b>\$135,622</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>-\$616,735</b>	<b>\$379,977</b>

**Statement of Need and Economic Benefits**

The Census Bureau is nearing the end of its lifecycle and mission to conduct an efficient, high-quality, safe, and inclusive census supported by innovations in enterprise systems, methods, and infrastructure. Innovations and improvements have been necessary to ensure that the 2020 Census produces high-quality data efficiently and effectively, at all points in the decennial lifecycle from data collection to processing and through publication. The deployment of all aspects of these sweeping design changes and the layering of significant field operational changes will allow the Census Bureau to successfully conduct the 2020 Census. For those reasons, funding is required in FY 2022 to ensure that the entirety of the 2020 Census goals are finalized and executed as designed and as scheduled through to the end of its lifecycle.

The FY 2022 budget request reflects the funding needed, consistent with the programmatic needs estimated in the update of the 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate. The process of completing the estimate was completed in line with Government Accountability Office best practices for cost estimation and in consultation with an Independent Cost Estimate conducted by Department of Commerce Office of Acquisition Management and independent Department of Commerce private sector consultants. The estimates were reconciled to fully reflect all costs to conduct a high quality 2020 Census. More information is available in the 2020 Census Lifecycle Cost Estimate Executive Summary at the following URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/cost-estimate.html>.

The work of the 2020 Census program in FY 2022 represents a key transition from the peak enumeration activities to the major deliveries, quality assessments, documentation, and close-out of the program that will occur throughout the fiscal year and into FY 2023. It also represents the beginning of a transition of key IT and human capital investments from the 2020 Census to the 2030 Census. This is a critical responsibility to finish the mission and preserve innovations and investments for the 2030 Census that cannot be jeopardized in any way at this critical stage.

Performance Measures

The table below shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
With Proposed Decrease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Release 100% of all data products scheduled for FY 2022.</li> <li>2) Release 100% of all evaluation, assessment, and experiment reports scheduled for FY 2022.</li> <li>3) Complete Post-Enumeration Survey operations.</li> <li>4) Release estimates of Post-Enumeration Survey operations.</li> <li>5) Close Regional Census Centers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Complete release of all data products.</li> <li>2) Release 100% of all evaluation reports scheduled for FY 2023.</li> <li>3) Provide data to NARA</li> </ol>
With Larger Decrease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Not release 100% of all data products scheduled for FY 2022.</li> <li>2) Not release 100% of all evaluation, assessment, and experiment reports scheduled for FY 2022.</li> <li>3) Not complete the Post-Enumeration Survey operations.</li> <li>4) Not release estimates of Post-Enumeration Survey operations.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Not complete release of all data products.</li> <li>2) Not release 100% of all evaluation reports scheduled for FY 2023.</li> <li>3) Delayed delivery to NARA.</li> </ol>

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

**Exhibit 14**

**Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census  
Program Change: 2020 Census**

Full-time permanent

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Computer Scientist	ES	(2)	\$185,000	(\$370,000)
Computer Scientist	15	(1)	163,347	(163,347)
Economist	15	(1)	163,347	(163,347)
Program Manager	15	(2)	163,347	(326,694)
Mathematical Statistician	15	(1)	163,347	(163,347)
Statistician	15	(1)	163,347	(163,347)
Computer Scientist	14	(1)	138,866	(138,866)
Economist	14	(4)	138,866	(555,464)
IT Specialist	14	(1)	138,866	(138,866)
Mathematical Statistician	14	(3)	138,866	(416,598)
Program Analyst	14	(2)	138,866	(277,732)
Statistician	14	(8)	138,866	(1,110,928)
Contract Specialist	14	(1)	138,866	(138,866)
Geographer	13	(1)	103,690	(103,690)
IT Specialist	13	(2)	103,690	(207,380)
Program Analyst	13	(152)	103,690	(15,760,880)
Statistician	13	(6)	103,690	(622,140)
Training Specialist	13	(1)	103,690	(103,690)
Computer Scientist	12	(1)	98,826	(98,826)
Program Analyst	12	(8)	98,826	(790,608)
Statistician	12	(8)	98,826	(790,608)
Training Specialist	12	(1)	98,826	(98,826)
Program Analyst	11	(1)	84,874	(84,874)
Statistician	11	(1)	84,874	(84,874)
IT Specialist	7	(1)	49,157	(49,157)
Statistical Clerk	4	(6)	33,621	(201,726)
Subtotal		<u>(217)</u>		<u>(23,124,681)</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		<u>(161)</u>		<u>(19,165,535)</u>
Subtotal		<u>(378)</u>		<u>(42,290,216)</u>
Less lapse	2.38%	<u>9</u>		<u>1,006,507</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		<u>(369)</u>		<u>(41,283,709)</u>
2022 pay adjustment	0.00%			0
				(41,283,709)

**Exhibit 14**

Full-time temporary

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Computer Scientist	15	(2)	\$163,347	(\$326,694)
IT Specialist	15	(5)	163,347	(816,735)
IT Specialist	14	(10)	138,866	(1,388,660)
Program Analyst	13	(4)	103,690	(414,760)
IT Specialist	13	(10)	103,690	(1,036,900)
Geographer	12	(25)	87,198	(2,179,950)
Human Resources Specialist	12	(32)	87,198	(2,790,336)
Program Analyst	12	(228)	87,198	(19,881,144)
Public Affairs Specialist	12	(1)	98,826	(98,826)
Statistician	12	(18)	87,198	(1,569,564)
Program Analyst	11	(3)	84,874	(254,622)
Statistical Assistant	10	(177)	58,843	(10,415,140)
Program Analyst	9	(67)	60,129	(4,028,643)
Statistical Clerk	6	(21)	39,310	(825,514)
Statistical Clerk	5	(404)	35,265	(14,247,125)
Subtotal		<u>(1,007)</u>		<u>(60,274,613)</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		<u>(154)</u>		<u>(9,425,682)</u>
Subtotal		<u>(1,161)</u>		<u>(69,700,295)</u>
Less lapse	30.92%	<u>359</u>		<u>21,551,331</u>
Total full-time temporary (FTE)		<u>(802)</u>		<u>(48,148,964)</u>
2022 pay adjustment	0.00%			0
				<u>(48,148,964)</u>

Part-time permanent

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Statistician	13	(1)	\$103,690	(\$103,690)
Subtotal		<u>(1)</u>		<u>(103,690)</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		<u>(1)</u>		<u>(60,129)</u>
Subtotal		<u>(2)</u>		<u>(163,819)</u>
Less lapse	15%	<u>0</u>		<u>24,573</u>
Total part-time permanent (FTE)		<u>(2)</u>		<u>(139,246)</u>
2022 pay adjustment	0.00%			0
				<u>(139,246)</u>

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	(369)
Full-time temporary	(802)
Part-time permanent	(2)
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0

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Total FTE	(1,173)
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Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	(378)
Full-time temporary	(1,161)
Part-time permanent	(2)
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0

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Total Positions	(1,541)
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**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census  
Program Change: 2020 Census

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$347,338	\$199,941	\$139,140	\$97,856	(\$41,284)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1,562,599	220,483	80,609	32,321	(48,288)
11.5	Other personnel compensation	606,382	8,411	2,547	3,997	1,450
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,516,319	428,835	222,296	134,174	(88,122)
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	317,989	132,710	68,074	47,113	(20,961)
13	Benefits for former personnel	431	1,054	587	342	(245)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	223,759	28,031	15,192	4,497	(10,695)
22	Transportation of things	10,419	12,506	12,166	5	(12,161)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	176,913	42,529	43,624	19,192	(24,432)
23.2	Rental payments to others	6,379	4,459	4,213	74	(4,139)
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	80,239	20,569	18,289	4,095	(14,194)
24	Printing and reproduction	34,518	1,806	1,375	287	(1,088)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1,104,384	580,615	365,311	96,396	(268,915)
25.2	Other services	734,165	412,254	150,341	15,854	(134,487)
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	339,807	53,956	30,295	11,256	(19,039)
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	19,533	6,735	10,461	1,645	(8,816)
25.5	Research and development contracts	882	35	33	1	(32)
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	219,949	75,323	44,931	39,880	(5,051)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	12,342	58	27	9	(18)
26	Supplies and materials	35,599	3,846	3,330	456	(2,874)
31	Equipment	190,356	6,681	6,167	4,701	(1,466)
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	14,821	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	90	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	(74)	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	6,038,820	1,812,002	996,712	379,977	(616,735)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Decennial Census/2020 Census**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$347,338	\$199,941	\$139,140	\$97,856	(\$41,284)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,562,599	220,483	80,609	32,321	(48,288)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	606,382	8,411	2,547	3,997	1,450
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>2,516,319</b>	<b>428,835</b>	<b>222,296</b>	<b>134,174</b>	<b>(88,122)</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	317,989	132,710	68,074	47,113	(20,961)
13 Benefits for former personnel	431	1,054	587	342	(245)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	223,759	28,031	15,192	4,497	(10,695)
22 Transportation of things	10,419	12,506	12,166	5	(12,161)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	176,913	42,529	43,624	19,192	(24,432)
23.2 Rental payments to others	6,379	4,459	4,213	74	(4,139)
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	80,239	20,569	18,289	4,095	(14,194)
24 Printing and reproduction	34,518	1,806	1,375	287	(1,088)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,104,384	580,615	365,311	96,396	(268,915)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	734,165	412,254	150,341	15,854	(134,487)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	339,807	53,956	30,295	11,256	(19,039)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	19,533	6,735	10,461	1,645	(8,816)
25.5 Research & development contracts	882	35	33	1	(32)
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	219,949	75,323	44,931	39,880	(5,051)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	12,342	58	27	9	(18)
26 Supplies and materials	35,599	3,846	3,330	456	(2,874)
31 Equipment	190,356	6,681	6,167	4,701	(1,466)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Decennial Census/2020 Census**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	14,821	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	90	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	(74)	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9 Total obligations	<u>6,038,820</u>	<u>1,812,002</u>	<u>996,712</u>	<u>379,977</u>	<u>(616,735)</u>
Less prior year recoveries	(41,336)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,162,166)	(1,768,450)	(47,000)	(47,000)	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	1,578	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,874,450	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred	0	208,000	0	0	0
Refund	(2,126)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	<u>6,709,220</u>	<u>251,552</u>	<u>949,712</u>	<u>332,977</u>	<u>(616,735)</u>
<b>Personnel Data</b>					
<b>Full-time Equivalent Employment:</b>					
Full-time permanent	1,957	1,923	1,136	767	(369)
Other than full-time permanent	43,584	4,392	1,287	483	(804)
Total	<u>45,541</u>	<u>6,315</u>	<u>2,423</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>(1,173)</u>
<b>Authorized Positions:</b>					
Full-time permanent	1,565	2,559	1,177	799	(378)
Other than full-time permanent	308,609	22,000	3,736	2,573	(1,163)
Total	<u>310,174</u>	<u>24,559</u>	<u>4,913</u>	<u>3,372</u>	<u>(1,541)</u>

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2030 Census	Pos./BA	0	\$0	418	\$151,565	418	\$151,565
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	403	151,565	403	151,565

**2030 Census (+\$151,565 403 FTE/418 Positions)**

The Census Bureau and its stakeholders are witnesses to a powerful and sobering juxtaposition each and every decade: planting the seeds for the next decennial census at the very same time that the current decennial census is reaching its climactic peak. A decade's worth of detailed plans actualize over the course of a few days and weeks to define the country's civic backbone for a decade and display in vivid detail the uniqueness and critical importance of the decennial census to those charged with planning the next one. Perhaps truer than ever, the 2020 Census clearly displayed to the 2030 Census how a census of tremendous innovations and operational successes can also be a census where a worst-case scenario of unforeseeable external circumstances could change nearly every aspect of those operations with hardly a warning.

How the Census Bureau navigates and balances that dichotomy of uncertainty and criticality surrounding a decennial census shapes many unavoidable questions to the future census designers and implementers. For the 2030 Census, minimizing risk and uncertainty around its operational success will be equally if not more important than potentially improving upon the innovations of the 2020 Census. The overall goal will never change: to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place. However, in that simplicity lies its complexity. This is harnessed by committing to fulfilling this Constitutional mandate in a manner that is modern and streamlined, safe in all aspects, managed with rigor and efficiency, and minimally burdensome to the public and the taxpayer, while ensuring the highest quality data are collected through all possible contingencies. To do so, the Census Bureau must start the 2030 Census planning effort in FY 2022 similar to the 2020 Census cycle, which began in FY 2012. It must learn from and build off the past successes and challenges, must invest in its core functions early, must engage stakeholders and the American public early, and must be prepared for anything, from Day One to Census Day 2030.

The successful innovations of the 2020 Census modernized the user experience and field operations from how they were done for the 2010 Census and for many decades prior. The ability to bring the decennial census into the 21st Century was the result of a decade of rigorous research and testing, followed by IT development and integration. The successful implementation was buoyed later in the decade by investments in sound lifecycle program and resource management critical to planning and implementing the complex and interwoven intricacies of scope, schedule, cost, integration, and risk contingency management for a decennial census. Through this period of significant maturation, scores of GAO recommendations around the 2020 Census were implemented and closed in the run-up to the 2020 Census. Combined, the early work on innovations, the mid-decade work on IT systems and implementation, and the late-decade work maturing programmatic execution all paid off for the 2020 Census. Without any one of those investments, the 2020 Census innovations could not have been successfully implemented, let alone maintained throughout unimaginable global circumstances. The 2030 Census must leverage the value and strengths of these 2020 investments as it begins to manage toward the future.

Even before the year 2020, the earliest planning phases of the 2030 Census began to establish core principles for the 2030 Census. These five principles are:

1. Continue and build further upon investments in disciplined program and engineering management practices.
2. Further simplify designs, solutions, and methods.
3. Distribute program work, resources, and costs more evenly across the lifecycle.
4. Minimize data collection by using alternative data sources wherever possible while maintaining the highest quality data.
5. Manage stakeholder communications and expectations throughout the decade.

The events that have occurred around the world in 2020 and 2021 related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the unprecedented operational impacts on the 2020 Census at its peak of operations only served to strengthen the criticality of the five core principles key to the 2030 Census planning. Each principle serves to reduce the peak direct impact of the 2030 Census on the American public while reducing risk, maintaining cost controls, and maximizing data quality. Where the 2020 Census was successful, the 2030 Census would aim to build off the 2020 Census investments and take the innovations from this decade to their peak maturity. When the 2030 Census departs from the 2020 Census to further improve and innovate, it will be the result of measured, informed, and well-tested analysis of alternatives, costs, and benefits. The 2030 Census will seek to hone in on any changes earlier in the decade than ever before to focus on establishing and implementing a rigorous operational and IT design as early as possible. Doing this with sound lifecycle-focused program, resource, and engineering management controls in place from day one will ensure that no change from the 2020 Census design is adopted without strong analysis and understanding of downstream impacts on cost, schedule, data quality, and user experience that can be communicated openly to stakeholders in order to obtain and incorporate their invaluable feedback.

The critical path to the 2030 Census will begin with the first funded year of the program lifecycle in FY 2022, and be organized around three major guiding areas of investment: key research and testing on the path to a design, continuing the strong lifecycle planning, requirements, and design investments made for the 2020 Census, and maintenance and refinement of critical IT investments from the 2020 Census.

## I. Key Research and Testing on the Path to a Design

The five core principles described above are ingrained in all aspects of the early planning for the 2030 Census, and all activities planned for FY 2022 involve transitioning and maintaining critical investments from the 2020 Census, leveraging them to maximize efficiencies in ongoing operations when practical, and using them to begin an ambitious sprint to determine exactly where the 2030 Census can and should take the innovations of the 2020 Census to their optimal levels of maturation and implementation. Some of the major design questions that the 2030 Census will seek to answer in the early years of its lifecycle will have significant impacts on the optimization of cost, data quality, and user experience. The 2030 census will begin by exploring three areas of the 2020 Census design to be optimized for the 2030 Census.

The below agenda of initial research for the 2030 Census will be critical to learning from and building the 2020 Census design up to its peak maturity, leading to a 2030 Census initial design selection and lifecycle cost estimate by the end of 2024. This design will fall within the range of two design alternatives. One is the Target 2030 Design that leverages the potential operational innovations discussed above and is the focus of the 2030 Census research agenda planned for FY 2022 – FY 2024. The second is a Minimally Enhanced 2020 Design that involves repeating the 2020 Census with minor improvements. The Minimally Enhanced 2020 Design serves as a contingency should sufficient funding not be available to advance further and would lead to higher field and infrastructure costs than the 2020 Census.

1. **Updating and maintaining the address list.** The 2020 Census invested in regular updates of the address list throughout the decade from a multitude of data sources, partnership engagements, and virtually walking blocks to determine areas requiring in-person follow-up in the FY 2019 Address Canvassing field operation. As a result, the 2020 Census only needed to physically walk and check about 35 percent of the nation's blocks with field staff, as opposed to 100 percent in prior decades. The 2030 Census seeks to further synergize with the Geographic Support Program, including the Frames initiative that began in FY 2021, to research how this ongoing maintenance of address files will continue to mature and develop even greater accuracy and sophistication for the 2030 Census. Through this, the 35 percent field work should continue to decrease, potentially substantially, over the next decade. The 2030 Census seeks to determine what is the appropriate assumption for level of fieldwork that will be required without sacrificing the quality of the 2030 Census address list. This could reduce the significant field presence required in 2029 and the associated logistical and financial risks while, reducing respondent burden in the process.
2. **Leveraging administrative records to reduce non-response follow-up.** The 2020 Census also used high quality sources of administrative records already in the government's possession to remove certain vacant and deleted housing units and enumerate certain nonresponding housing units after multiple mail contracts and a single follow-up visit in the field. This was one of the key contributors to a significantly smaller nonresponse followup cost in the 2020 Census than the 2010 Census, despite the self-response rate declining relative to the 2010 Census and the growth in the population over ten years. The 2030 Census will seek to explore continued refinement of these data sources and methodologies in tandem with the Frames initiative to determine what percentage of the nonresponding households for the 2030 Census have consistently reliable, high quality government records to be enumerated in-office for the 2030 Census rather than through field followup visits. Paired with the

potential for continued natural decline in the self-response rate in the 2030 Census and other survey products, this research area seeks to explore whether the overall percentage of households receiving any in-person visits can decrease relative to the 2020 Census, and by how much, without impacting the quality of 2030 Census data. Investigating in this research in FY 2022 could provide significant life-cycle cost savings for the 2030 Census by reducing the number of cases requiring field resolution and lowering the number of visits needed for the cases that remain. These efficiencies would lead to further costs savings by allowing for fewer field offices which coalesces with the third optimization goal for the 2030 Census.

- 3. Continuing to reduce the required physical footprint.** The 2020 Census embraced technology and automation in unprecedented ways. While 2020 Census respondents surely noticed and appreciated the well-functioning Internet Self-Response option never widely offered before, nothing was revolutionized more this decade than the manner in which field work is conducted. Laborious paper-based and manual procedures for case management, assignment, and routing, field payroll reporting, in-person training, and carrying around blank and completed paper questionnaires were gone. These were replaced by sophisticated and integrated IT systems for management assignments, payroll, and routing running on a smartphone application. This innovation allowed the same work as previous censuses to be done faster, more efficiently, and more securely with less physical materials and therefore less office space. Local census offices of past decades were transformed from clerical and storage facilities to sophisticated operational control hubs for the 2020 Census. Half as many offices were needed, as the 2020 Census went virtual and streamlined. The 2030 Census seeks to research the feasibility of further reducing the massive physical footprint long associated with effective decennial censuses even further for the 2030 Census. These investments will also be invaluable to the enterprise for their ability to generate efficiencies across comparable operations in other Census Bureau surveys.

While the first three areas being explored to optimize the 2020 Census design for the 2030 Census would leave ample room for further efficiency of operations and improvement in the user experience, all must be balanced with the core mission of accurately counting everyone living in the United States on April 1, 2030. Simultaneous and integrated research and planning will be a core pillar as we seek to respond to the challenges in locating, contacting, motivating, and enumerating a diverse population by optimizing data collection operations and ensuring an accurate count of the population. Data quality will not be sacrificed for efficiency, but continued sophistication allows the opportunity for both. Early research on the 2030 Census will be laser focused on achieving this balance between quality and efficiency. Other lessons learned and growth opportunities from the 2020 Census will continue to ripen as 2020 Census operations wrap up and are evaluated. The 2030 Census program will seize upon these additional areas of exploration and consider additional questions, large and small, about the costs and benefits of their pursuit.

One of the major differences from last decade is that the research and field testing will be hyper-focused and smaller in overall footprint than a decade ago, when research was broad, and 13 field tests were conducted. The program plans to conduct a limited number of large-scale tests, which maximize infrastructure and support from enterprise operations, including the potential for a content test in FY 2023 and a field test in FY 2025. These larger tests will be supported more agilely by smaller tests and by leveraging the American Community Survey, as needed. Finally, the program will also be conducting detailed lifecycle operational planning and design work, including developing a concept of operations for field offices, examining field staffing processes and procedures, and improving call-center procedures. The major field test in 2025 and dress rehearsal in 2028 will permit refinement of systems and operations relative to the initial design selection in FY 2024, and subsequent updates will be managed through rigorous change control, analysis, and stakeholder engagement.

## II. Continuation of Strong Lifecycle Planning, Requirements, and Design

The Census Bureau is committed to planning a well-managed, well-formulated, and well-designed 2030 Census program regardless of the design we are able to select. For this reason, the top priority of the program from day one will be careful planning of lifecycle operations, requirements, architecture, schedules, costs, risk management, and acquisition strategies. Significant funding was not dedicated to these best practices early in previous Census, which led to a large number of oversight criticisms later in the decade, investments and oversight attention and turning many of them into the strengths that allowed the 2020 Census to successfully implement its innovative design amidst a global pandemic, we are not prepared to backslide in the 2030 Census. These are the foundations of building a strong program of this complexity focused on the full lifecycle from Day One.

As such, throughout this design selection phase, carrying forward the robust lifecycle-focused program management and resource management functions implemented in the last half of the 2020 Census lifecycle will be a core focus of much of the 2030 Census staff. The Census Bureau seeks to maintain and build upon these functions and the experienced staff whose efforts closed so many related GAO recommendations late in the decade. This work includes:

- Allowing for early stabilization of operational and solution designs through rigorous scope and requirements management for systems and operations.
- Maintaining an Integrated Master Schedule from the program's beginning to always understand downstream impacts of scope or cost changes.
- Planning and managing cost components on a full lifecycle basis from the program's beginning, including major contracts and IT systems.
- Initiating major acquisitions, requiring long lead time, as early as possible to provide sufficient time for acquisition roadblocks as well as solution development, system and operational integration, and testing.
- Managing scope, schedule, and cost within a full life-cycle Work Breakdown Structure to align research and testing, acquisitions, business requirements, systems development, and life-cycle cost estimates.
- Beginning a comprehensive risk management process from the program's start and enhancing its linkage with cost and schedule impacts and contingency cost estimates.
- Aggressively building and maintaining human capital capacity and capability to ensure the right people with the right skills are available at the right time.
- Maintaining stakeholder relationships and awareness of all aspects of the program, and formally incorporating feedback into the Design Selection Phase.

Maintaining this steady state investment in the lifecycle planning, requirements, and design functions from the 2020 Census into the 2030 Census will ensure that the 2030 Census starts from a place of strength and only grows and matures throughout the decade. The decennial census program is too complex and important to lose knowledge or best practices due to its cyclical nature. Better management of cost, risk, schedule, and scope early and throughout the decade will permit a more efficient program design and implementation that can flatten costs across the decade. Early stable investments in the program will allow for a measured, consistent, and rigorous approach rather than a more costly rush at the end as funding become available.

### **III. Maintenance and refinement of critical IT investments from the 2020 Census**

The third major component of the early years of the 2030 Census program will support the ongoing maintenance and refinement of key portions of the 2020 Census IT investment for suitability to the 2030 Census. The successful push of the 2020 Census to an internet presence and automated field operations was bolstered by a multi-billion-dollar investment in IT development, integration, and security. Through testing, requirements management, and analysis of alternatives, the Census Bureau must determine the IT solution elements that are suitable and cost effective to be maintained for the 2030 Census and which elements are unsuitable, not cost effective, or replaceable with existing Census Bureau enterprise IT solutions for the 2030 Census.

By ensuring that these critical systems are not prematurely decommissioned at the end of the 2020 Census, the 2030 Census will be able to determine the best manner to transition from the 2020 Census IT solution to evergreen enterprise operations and/or maintenance building toward the IT solution for the full 2030 Census. This will maximize the ongoing return on these investments and better prepare the program for the 2028 Dress Rehearsal, as well as inform IT architecture decisions from the beginning of the program's lifecycle.

Detailed analyses of alternatives and cost benefit analyses will occur very early on in the 2030 Census program to smoothly transition relevant investments to the enterprise and plan for optimizing the IT solution for the 2030 Census, while reducing the overall IT investment relative to the 2020 Census. If these investments are not possible in FY 2022 through the continuance of key systems at a very small footprint for these enterprise purposes, then the 2030 Census could risk matching or exceeding the IT investment costs of the 2020 Census. Future year budgets for the 2030 Census will continue to reflect the careful balance between IT solutions that can be maintained for far less cost than the previous decade with solutions that are best retired, replaced, or rethought for the 2030 Census.

In order to be successful, the 2030 Census also includes continuation of 2020 Census investments in systems engineering management expertise including: (1) baselining operational and solution designs to allow adequate time to acquire, build, modify, or share solutions; (2) using engineering management best practices to simplify and reduce redundancy in the operational design, requirements, and solutions and to facilitate flexibility and integration; and (3) relying on funded products and services from across the

enterprise to implement the operational and solution designs, when possible. All of the engineering management improvements will reduce costs and risks associated with late design changes, incomplete and late requirements, and complex and redundant designs.

### **Statement of Need and Economic Benefits**

The 2030 Census strategy addresses the inherent challenges to a long lead-time program with incredible complexity and criticality to the country. For example, it enables management of change over the decade and incremental accommodations over time, rather than having to address changes at the end of the decade in the throes of production. It addresses the fact that the Census Bureau spends billions of dollars for each census and then at the conclusion, “closes up shop,” decommissions systems, and reverts staff to their permanent assignments. By transitioning into more of a continual program with smaller ebbs and flows, investments and knowledge can be leveraged from one census into the beginning of the next census lifecycle, as well as benefit enterprise operations in the intervening years. Some elements of the program will require new initiatives, redesigns or eliminations. However, for those systems, solutions, and procedures that worked well in the previous census, a minor refresh or upgrade may be all that must take place to prepare for the next census. Without the ability to continue many of these robust and highly successful elements of the 2020 Census, the 2030 Census could start its lifecycle with gaps or suboptimal decisions that lead to a snowball effect on cost or scope later in the decade when the inevitable “catch-up” occurs.

All external and internal stakeholders will benefit from the successful implementation of the 2030 Census investment strategy. Key beneficiaries are described in the table on the next page.

Who Benefits	How
Oversight	Making it easier to do its job and allowing more opportunity for the recommendations to be implemented with continuation of best practices and high degree of transparency.
Congress	Continuing and maturing the 2020 Census investments early in the 2030 Census lifecycle will allow the 2030 Census to truly build from and improve upon its predecessor from the very first year. This will lead to greater planning stability and transparency in the 2030 Census while making continued use of congressional investments in innovations, program management, and IT from the 2020 Census.
Federal and State Governments and the people they represent	Producing high-quality apportionment, redistricting, and funding allocation data without overburdening residents.
Federal Statistical System	Continuing to provide a trusted process and high-quality enumeration of population and housing.
Taxpayers	Implementing a rigorously managed, cost-effective decennial census that meets the Constitutional mandate of enumerating the population.
Underrepresented populations	Placing a greater focus on and more resources toward collecting their data relative to the rest of the population.
Respondents	Minimizing the number of contacts through the reuse of their data.
Census Bureau	Improving the quality of enterprise products and services used by the 2030 Census. Reducing reliance on one-time single-purpose systems and services.
Census Bureau field staff	Minimizing amount of time in-field, reducing risks associated with natural disasters, human-caused events, pandemics, and door-to-door interactions.
Census Bureau managers and staff	Flattening the workload and making it easier to harmonize end-of-decade operations, solutions, processes, and resources.

The plan to ensure that the benefits of the continued innovations implemented for the 2020 Census are realized for all stakeholders includes a focused research and testing program, and operational planning and design work early in the decade to allow the Census Bureau to pursue the Target 2030 Design, rather than the Minimally Enhanced 2020 Design. Without sufficient 2022-2024 funding for the 2030 Census and its key Geographic, Frames, and IT enterprise partner programs, work on research and innovations for the 2030 Census outlined above will need to cease, and we will resort to implementing the Minimally Enhanced version of the 2020 Census design. This means that while the identified program and engineering management investments and maturation discussed above can be continued in full or in part, the Census Bureau will not be able to realize the cost and risk reduction benefits of further innovations aiming to streamline and simplify the 2030 Census. Just as importantly, the impact of the 2030 Census on the American public in ten years will not be able to be optimized and rightsized to what is needed for the 2030 world.

**FY 2022 Request by Narrative Category and Majority Activity**

Narrative Category	FY 2022 Major Activity	FY 2022 Obligations
Key Research and Testing on the Path to a Design	Research and test content/forms design, language services, and translations; frame planning and support; field infrastructure planning and support; and administrative records. Test planning and support for future field tests.	\$33,148
Continuation of Strong Lifecycle Planning, Requirements, and Design	Continue investments in strong lifecycle-focused program planning and resources management practices, including cost, risk, schedule, stakeholder, architecture, requirements, and acquisition management, as well as administrative support.	50,302
Maintenance and Refinement of Critical IT Investments from the 2020 Census	Maintain and refine 2020 Census systems, integration, security, and engineering management practices; field enumeration planning and support; and headquarters IT infrastructure.	68,115
<b>Total</b>		<b>151,565</b>

Performance Measures

The table below shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target
With Change	Complete baseline 2030 Census Operational Plan, version 1; initial 2020 Census lessons learned; and draft 2030 Census alternatives report.	To be determined.	To be determined.	To be determined.	To be determined.
Without Change	Not complete baseline 2030 Census Operational Plan, version 1; initial 2020 Census lessons learned; and draft 2030 Census alternatives report.	To be determined.	To be determined.	To be determined.	To be determined.

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census  
Program Change: 2030 Census

Full-time permanent

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Computer Scientist	ES	2	\$185,000	\$370,000
Computer Scientist	15	1	163,345	163,345
Economist	15	1	163,345	163,345
Program Manager	15	2	163,345	326,690
Mathematical Statistician	15	1	163,345	163,345
Statistician	15	1	163,345	163,345
Computer Scientist	14	1	138,866	138,866
Economist	14	4	138,866	555,464
IT Specialist	14	1	138,866	138,866
Mathematical Statistician	14	3	138,866	416,598
Program Analyst	14	2	138,866	277,732
Statistician	14	8	138,866	1,110,928
Contract Specialist	14	1	138,866	138,866
Geographer	13	1	103,690	103,690
IT Specialist	13	2	103,690	207,380
Program Analyst	13	152	103,690	15,760,880
Statistician	13	6	103,690	622,140
Training Specialist	13	1	103,690	103,690
Computer Scientist	12	1	98,827	98,827
Program Analyst	12	8	98,827	790,616
Statistician	12	8	98,827	790,616
Training Specialist	12	1	98,827	98,827
Program Analyst	11	1	84,879	84,879
Statistician	11	1	84,879	84,879
IT Specialist	7	1	49,157	49,157
Statistical Clerk	4	6	33,621	201,726
Subtotal		217		23,124,697
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		161		19,165,535
Subtotal		378		42,290,232
Less lapse	2.38%	(9)		(1,006,508)
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		369		41,283,724
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			1,114,661
				42,398,385

**Exhibit 14**

Full-time temporary

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Computer Scientist	15	2	\$163,345	\$326,690
IT Specialist	15	5	163,345	816,725
IT Specialist	14	10	138,866	1,388,660
Program Analyst	13	4	103,690	414,760
Program Analyst	12	6	98,827	592,962
Public Affairs Specialist	12	1	98,827	98,827
Program Analyst	11	3	84,879	254,637
Program Analyst	9	2	72,154	144,308
Subtotal		33		4,037,569
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		5		342,855
Subtotal		38		4,380,424
Less lapse	15.00%	(6)		(657,064)
Total full-time temporary (FTE)		32		3,723,360
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			100,531
				3,823,891

Part-time permanent

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Statistician	13	1	\$103,690	\$103,690
Subtotal		1		103,690
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		1		60,129
Subtotal		2		163,819
Less lapse	15.00%	0		(24,573)
Total part-time permanent (FTE)		2		139,246
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			3,760
				143,006

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)	
Full-time permanent	369
Full-time temporary	32
Part-time permanent	2
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>403</b>
Authorized Positions	
Full-time permanent	378
Full-time temporary	38
Part-time permanent	2
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>418</b>

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Decennial Census  
Program Change: 2030 Census

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,398	\$42,398
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	3,967	3,967
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	1,428	1,428
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	0	47,793	47,793
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	15,045	15,045
13	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	178	178
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	302	302
22	Transportation of things	0	0	0	2	2
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	3,465	3,465
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	12	12
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	0	0	0	1,533	1,533
24	Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	22	22
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	58,967	58,967
25.2	Other services	0	0	0	2,668	2,668
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	0	0	7,017	7,017
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	929	929
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0	11,793	11,793
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0	6	6
26	Supplies and materials	0	0	0	145	145
31	Equipment	0	0	0	1,688	1,688
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	0	0	0	151,565	151,565

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Decennial Census/2030 Census**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,398	\$42,398
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	3,967	3,967
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	1,428	1,428
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,793</b>	<b>47,793</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0	0	0	15,045	15,045
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	178	178
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	302	302
22 Transportation of things	0	0	0	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0	3,465	3,465
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0	12	12
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	0	0	0	1,533	1,533
24 Printing and reproduction	0	0	0	22	22
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	58,967	58,967
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	0	0	0	2,668	2,668
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	0	0	7,017	7,017
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	0	0	0	929	929
25.5 Research & development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	0	0	0	11,793	11,793
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	0	0	0	6	6
26 Supplies and materials	0	0	0	145	145
31 Equipment	0	0	0	1,688	1,688

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Decennial Census/2030 Census**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9 Total obligations	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>151,565</u>	<u>151,565</u>
Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>151,565</u>	<u>151,565</u>
<b>Personnel Data</b>					
<b>Full-time Equivalent Employment:</b>					
Full-time permanent	0	0	0	369	369
Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	34	34
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>403</u>
<b>Authorized Positions:</b>					
Full-time permanent	0	0	0	378	378
Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	40	40
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>418</u>

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**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs

Line Item		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enterprise Data Collection	Pos./BA	82	\$87,897	179	\$19,472	258	\$81,921	258	\$81,921	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	82	78,427	138	90,067	237	81,921	237	81,921	0	0
Enterprise Data Management and Processing	Pos./BA	240	61,164	379	98,572	451	113,780	451	113,780	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	221	59,434	336	102,264	425	113,780	425	113,780	0	0
Enterprise Data Dissemination	Pos./BA	103	64,875	177	70,903	177	74,486	194	54,278	17	(20,208)
	FTE/Obl.	102	56,610	151	68,969	156	88,594	171	68,386	15	(20,208)
<b>Total</b>	Pos./BA	425	213,936	735	188,947	886	270,187	903	249,979	17	(20,208)
	FTE/Obl.	405	194,471	625	261,300	818	284,295	833	264,087	15	(20,208)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs  
Line Item: Enterprise Data Collection

Goal Statement

The goal of the Enterprise Data Collection program is to provide for large cyclical systems that must be scaled for peak operations for the Decennial Census, the Economic Census, and the Census of Governments. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to conduct a complete and accurate Decennial Census and provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

The Enterprise Data Collection program includes Administrative Records Research and Integration and the Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise program.

Statement of Operating Objectives

The objective of the Enterprise Data Collection Programs line item is to provide data collection infrastructure necessary for the successful implementation of the Census Bureau's Censuses and Surveys. It includes the Administrative Records Research and Integration program, which seeks new sources of data held by government and third parties that can supplement, or even replace, data collected from sample surveys. It also includes the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing program, which provided data collection and processing capabilities for the 2020 Census, and the Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise program, which will provide systems for collection of data – both from households and businesses directly and from administrative records – common to multiple surveys and censuses.

Explanation and Justification

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Administrative Records	Pos./BA	18	\$4,647	47	\$9,348	47	\$10,345
Research and Integration	FTE/Obl.	19	5,173	26	9,449	31	10,345

**Administrative Records Research and Integration (\$10,345 BA/Obl., 31 FTE/47 Pos.)**

The Administrative Records Clearinghouse develops and improves an environment that supports timely and high-quality, evidence-based, program evaluation via internal Census Bureau research projects, the Federal Statistical Research Data Centers and other secure protocols approved by agencies contributing source data. This enables the strategic reuse of administrative data collected by government programs. The resulting data resources promote the Federal Statistical System’s mission of providing quality, unbiased data to support reasoned, disciplined decisions.

In FY 2022, the program continues to focus on developing new evidence-based projects and improvements to the administrative records infrastructure. Those improvements will be in the areas of data ingest and data quality assessment, and data inventories and metadata repositories. The program will expedite the acquisition of Federal and federally sponsored administrative data sources, improve data documentation and linkage techniques, and leverage and extend existing systems for governance, privacy protection, and secure access to these data.

This activity is accomplished with the following resources:

- a. Staff support to the development and maintenance of approximately 300 interagency agreements detailing the terms of data acquisition and/or joint statistical research through the use of administrative records data (The projects authorized under these agreements promote innovation and collaboration in the use of administrative records data.)
- b. Staff and system support to the management of more than 10 evidence - based research projects
- c. Staff and system support to developing new and innovative collaborative administrative records research projects
- d. Staff support and continued improvements and enhancements to automate ingest, metadata production and data management systems. These staff and systems will:
  - i. Streamline the ingesting, processing, and provisioning of administrative records data

- ii. Provide quantitative and qualitative metrics about these data to form the basis for fitness for use assessments
- iii. Improved and intuitive metadata repositories to aid in the discovery of administrative records for research purposes and to promote new and innovative uses for those data

The Census Bureau’s Administrative Records infrastructure can provide powerful new insights and enable evidence-based decision making for program administrators and policy makers. The use of these data also provide critical support to the Census Bureau’s strategic plan to add alternative sources of data to supplement or replace collecting data through traditional sources such as surveys in order to improve timeliness, reduce burden, increase coverage, and save costs.

The Administrative Records Research is an enterprise-wide effort to expand the use of administrative records to improve sample survey operations, data quality, and data products across the Census Bureau. As the costs of collecting survey data are rising and response rates continue to decline, the Census Bureau must continue to develop alternatives to survey data collection, including using a variety of administrative data to supplement or replace survey responses. This effort requires dedicated and systematic research using administrative data. Administrative Records Research will initially focus upon promising research efforts to improve American Community Survey (ACS) data quality for high priority topical areas and on efforts to create novel products that leverage combined ACS and administrative record data; efforts will shift to other surveys as the program develops. First, for the ACS, researchers will assess administrative records as sources item supplementation or replacement. This specific effort will examine whether administrative records can be used to supplement demographic and income measures and replace housing measures. Second, administrative records and ACS data will be combined, creating integrated data sources that—due to the combination of distinct data sources—uniquely allow for products that provide the American public with high value information on topics of interest (e.g., educational, economic well-being). This will provide key stakeholders and program managers with better information for the accomplishment of program objectives.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	64	\$83,250	9	\$0	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	63	73,254	13	11,494	0	0

**Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (\$0 BA/Obl., 0 FTE/0 Pos.)**

The Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) program, started in FY 2015, created an integrated and standardized enterprise suite of systems that offered shared data collection and processing services. With delivery of the final data collection capabilities for the 2020 Census peak operations in FY 2020, the CEDCaP program was terminated at the end of FY 2020. In its place, the Census Bureau initiated a follow-on program, the Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) program.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise	Pos./BA	0	\$0	123	\$10,124	211	\$71,576
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	99	69,124	206	71,576

**Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (\$71,576 BA/Obl., 206 FTE/211 Pos.)**

The Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) program is a follow-on effort of the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) program to integrate the remaining Census Bureau censuses and surveys for the enterprise, and incorporates lessons learned from 2020 Census operations. While the 2020 Census is unique from a scale and operational perspective, certain capabilities are applicable to all survey operations. The selected architecture for the DICE program was completed in FY 2020 and FY 2021 and development commenced. 2020 Census-developed systems were assessed and leveraged to the maximum extent possible to satisfy the needs of the remaining census and survey operations. Data ingest requirements in support of acquiring commercial and administrative records data were documented and incorporated into the baseline program. Development will continue through FY 2022 in anticipation of migrating and supporting the 2022 Economic Census and other survey operations on a flow basis.

Incremental software development, improvements, and deployments continue in FY 2022. Data collection activities for the 2022 Economic Census will commence during the data collection year. Other survey operations will migrate in accordance with the DICE transition plan. System capabilities in development and sequentially deployed with minor improvements include questionnaire design and metadata, paper data capture, internet self-response, computer assisted telephone interviewing, computer assisted personal interviewing, operational control, field operational control (less the integration with mobile case management), adaptive design, and electronic correspondence. Incremental improvements and survey migrations will continue in subsequent years of the program. Data collected through these and the data ingest capabilities are stored in the Enterprise Data Lake for access and use by business units for

the production of Census Bureau statistics and dissemination through Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI).

At the time of this budget submission, the DICE Program is still in concept development and developing a Lifecycle Cost Estimate. As DICE continues to determine final scope and schedule, updates to the Rough Order of Magnitude estimate used for this budget submission will be made until the Lifecycle Cost Estimate is finalized in FY 2022. As a result, the budget estimate and implementation schedule will likely change as the program becomes more mature.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Enterprise Enabling Programs/Enterprise Data Collection/Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$8,135	\$1,502	\$0	\$0	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	32	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	198	60	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 <b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>8,365</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2,806	498	0	0	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	10	2	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	25	5	0	0	0
22 Transportation of things	0	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	148	0	0	0	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	711	510	0	0	0
24 Printing and reproduction	9	0	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	32,022	8,214	0	0	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	1,777	0	0	0	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	462	0	0	0	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	97	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	1	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	25,380	653	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	1	0	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials	28	6	0	0	0
31 Equipment	1,407	44	0	0	0

Exhibit 16A

Object Class		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	4	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	<u>73,254</u>	<u>11,494</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Less prior year recoveries	(544)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(956)	(11,494)	0	0	0
	Refund	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	2	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	11,494	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year unobligated balance					<u>0</u>
	Total Budget Authority	<u>83,250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Personnel Data						
Full-time Equivalent Employment:						
	Full-time permanent	63	13	0	0	0
	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	<u>63</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Authorized Positions:						
	Full-time permanent	64	9	0	0	0
	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	<u>64</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs  
Line Item: Enterprise Data Management and Processing

Goal Statement

The goal of the Enterprise Enabling Programs is to provide systems and services common to multiple surveys and censuses across the Enterprise. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to conduct a complete and accurate Decennial Census and provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

The Enterprise Data Management and Processing program includes the Geographic Support and the Enterprise Data Lake program.

Statement of Operating Objectives

The Enterprise Data Management and Processing line item includes the Geographic Support (GS) program, which is an integrated program that maintains and updates the most current, accurate, and complete address, feature, imagery, and boundary data to the Census Bureau's customers and data users; the GS program provides the geographic foundation for every economic and social data product produced by the Census Bureau. This line item also includes the Enterprise Data Lake, which modernizes data storage and data analysis capabilities across all of its directorates with appropriate roles-based access control.

Explanation and Justification

			2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic Support	Pos./BA		240	\$61,164	333	\$76,309	414	\$89,663
	FTE/Obl.		221	59,434	305	80,001	393	89,663

**Geographic Support (\$89,663 BA/Obl., 393 FTE/414 Pos.)**

Major activities of GS program include:

*Maintaining Census Bureau Geographic Data*

The Geographic Support (GS) program supports and maintains the geospatial infrastructure required for the Census Bureau’s census and survey data collection, processing, tabulation, and dissemination programs for the United States, Puerto Rico, and Island Areas. The GS program provides the foundation for every social and economic data product and geographic service produced by the Census Bureau, including the Decennial Census, American Community Survey, Economic Census, Current Surveys and other intercensal demographic statistics programs, and the Population Estimates Program.

Six thematic cornerstones form the Census Bureau’s geospatial foundation, each of which is supported by dedicated project, contracts, and business management processes:

- Addresses – a national list of addresses and associated points of latitude and longitude;
- Features – a national mapping network of roads, highways, rivers, railroads, parks, and landmarks;
- Boundaries – a national inventory of legal, statistical, and administrative boundaries, including tribal, state, county, place, and township boundaries; congressional, state legislative, and voting districts; school districts; and census tracts, block groups, and blocks;
- Imagery – a current national data set of satellite and aerial imagery;
- Partnerships – data sharing relationships with tribal, state, and local governments; federal agencies; international organizations; academia; non-profit organizations, and the private sector in support of ongoing geospatial programs; and
- Expertise – consultation, advice, and collaboration with national and international organizations, as related to geographic concepts, tools, and methodologies.

The GS program maintains the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) System. This integrated IT system includes:

- The MAF/TIGER Database of addresses, address points, features, boundaries, and imagery;
- A processing environment including hardware and software (e.g., servers, platforms, and database software); and
- The software applications necessary to maintain, update, and create all geographic products and services.

An integrated MAF/TIGER System provides the foundation for the Census Bureau's data collection, tabulation, and dissemination activities. The MAF/TIGER System is used to generate the universe of addresses that will be included in a decennial census or survey. Those addresses are then invited to respond, typically through an invitation in the mail. The MAF/TIGER System is used to control responses as they are returned to the Census Bureau and to generate a list of nonresponding addresses that will be visited in person or called on the telephone. Finally, the MAF/TIGER System is used to ensure that each person is counted once, only once, and in the right place.

Internal and external stakeholders rely on GS program products and services for analysis and decision-making. In addition to the use of GS program geographic data for congressional and legislative redistricting after each Decennial Census, federal, state, and local governments use GS program geographic area and feature data to implement a variety of programs and products. For example, the U.S. Geological Survey relies upon the GS program as the source for roads on their topographic map series and in the National Map. The Federal Highway Administration uses GS program data to authorize transportation planning organizations and conduct transportation planning activities. Local governments use GS program data as inputs when planning expansion of services as well as changes to school attendance area boundaries. Private sector firms producing data for use in dashboard navigation systems and on-line maps utilize GS program products as a source for geographic area boundaries and as a source for detecting changes to roads and other physical features. Private sector firms also use geographic information produced by the GS program as an input when conducting analysis to identify potential locations for retail expansion, opening new offices, and other business-related decisions.

The GS program also comprises the efforts relating to enterprise-wide linked frames, which is focused on development of enterprise-wide frames that are linkable in nature, agile in structure, accessible for production or research on a need to know basis, and that adhere to best practices in terms of technology usage, data management, and methodology. This effort encompasses the four primary frames maintained within the Census Bureau – Geospatial, Business, Job, and Demographic Frames.

#### *Continually Sustaining the MAF/TIGER Database through the GS program*

Building on the success of the past decade's efforts and new progress made in FY 2021, the FY 2022 GS program features ongoing maintenance and enhancements of the six cornerstones mentioned above. This will ensure the GS program is providing both internal and external stakeholders with consistent access to current, accurate geospatial data and products in support of the Decennial Census and related tests, the American Community Survey, Economic Census, Demographic Surveys and other intercensal demographic statistics programs, and the Population Estimates Program. Examples of ongoing work are outlined, by cornerstone, below:

**Addresses:**

A key component of the GS program's ability to perform comprehensive evaluation of growth and change in the addressing landscape is the continued use of Reengineered Address Canvassing techniques first deployed for the 2020 Census, and now refined to include advanced analytical methods and automated change detection. This proven process enables the review, validation, and updating of the Census Bureau's address frames in an office setting, reducing the amount of fieldwork required to ensure a complete and accurate address list in the Geospatial and other frames.

Reengineering Address Canvassing for the 2020 Census proved successful through the implementation of continual research and updating, In-Office Address Canvassing, and targeted In-Field Address Canvassing. As the Census Bureau completes 2020 Census activities and speeds development of preparations for 2030, it is critical that we continue efforts from FY 2021 to sustain the investment made in an accurate address frame through partnerships and the reengineered address canvassing methodology. Additionally, evolving stakeholder expectations and advancements in technology require the Census Bureau to continuously update the MAF/TIGER Database using current address, feature, and boundary information from various authoritative sources.

In FY 2022, this valuable investment in in-office address canvassing from the 2020 Census will be transitioned to an ongoing activity within the GS program via a base transfer from the 2020 Census program. This will go far to ensure the continued modernization of the GS program and its ability to provide better data to the entire Census Bureau and all of its customers.

**Features:**

In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will continue to update and maintain a current and accurate national network of roads, highways, rivers, railroads, parks, and landmarks. This network of features is critical to ensuring the accurate placement of housing units, precise boundary delineation and, most importantly, the accurate collection, processing, tabulation, and dissemination of census and survey data.

**Boundaries:**

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) identifies the Census Bureau as the lead federal agency responsible for official representations of governmental unit, administrative, and statistical boundaries - one of the National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA) Themes. Boundary data collected by the Census Bureau are made freely available to the public in various data and cartographic formats, including as a web mapping service.

As part of that responsibility, the Census Bureau conducts the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) to ensure that the representations of legal boundaries for tribal, state, and local governments in the MAF/TIGER System are current and accurate. Local governments and other federal agencies rely on products from the annual BAS as an authoritative, integrated national representation of current boundaries and legal status. Statistical programs within the Census Bureau depend on the BAS information to provide the geographic foundation used to report the results of censuses and surveys. In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will invite all active, functioning tribal, state, and local governments to submit changes to the legal boundaries, names, and governmental status of their jurisdictions.

In FY 2022, this valuable investment in the BAS nonresponse follow-up and maintenance activities from the 2020 Census will be transitioned to an ongoing activity within the GS program via a base transfer from the 2020 Census program. This will go far to ensure the continued modernization of the GS program and its ability to provide better data to the entire Census Bureau and all of its customers.

**Imagery:**

The Census Bureau uses a combination of satellite and aerial imagery to implement its geographic operations. Satellite imagery from the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency is used to identify the addition and demolition of housing units. Spatially accurate aerial imagery from the National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) and partner governments enables staff to make accurate updates to roads, boundaries, hydrography, landmark features, and housing unit locations within the MAF/TIGER System. Because of its value to accurate field data collection, way-finding, and assignment of housing unit locations, the Census Bureau continues to offer access to aerial imagery on mobile devices used by field workers.

In FY 2022, the Census Bureau's acquisition and incorporation of satellite and aerial imagery into geographic operations will continue. The availability of current, accurate imagery is critical to the quality of addresses, features, and boundaries. The technology and expertise to automatically identify and extract roads from imagery reduces the need for continued large-scale interactive analysis and data capture, and nearly eliminates the need for road collection in the field. In addition to expanding the use of imagery within production operations, the GS program will refresh the existing inventory of imagery with newer vintages where available from external providers.

**Partnerships:**

The Census Bureau depends upon high-quality data provided by more than 40,000 tribal, state, and local governments, as well as federal agency partners, to validate and update address, feature, and boundary information in the MAF/TIGER System. The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Delivery Sequence File contributes over 500,000 new residential addresses to the Geospatial Frame each year. Address and spatial data from tribal, state, and local governmental partners validated over 100 million addresses in the MAF between 2011-2020. In FY 2022, the GS program continues to quantitatively evaluate new and existing MAF/TIGER data and identify where updates from partner data are needed.

The GS program provides enterprise coordination for the Census Bureau's partnership with the USPS, ensuring that collaboration on mailing, data product usage, and workforce services is documented and managed. The GS program provides an ongoing, cooperative data exchange of the Census Bureau's roads for use in the USGS portfolio of geospatial products, including the Geographic Names Information System, U.S. Topo Map series, and The National Map.

***Sharing Expertise and Advancing Geospatial Programs through Collaboration***

The GS program shares expertise with national and international organizations as related to geographic concepts, tools, and methodologies. This occurs through consultation and advice, and also by leading and participating in national and international collaborative efforts. For example, the Census Bureau:

- Provides leadership roles within the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)
  - Serves as a member of the FGDC Executive Committee

- Serves as the NGDA Theme Lead agency for the Governmental Units and Administrative and Statistical Boundary Theme, in the collection and maintenance of geographic boundaries
- Serves as the NGDA Theme Co-Lead agency for the Address Theme, along with the U.S. Department of Transportation, in the creation of a National Address Database
- Serves as Chair of the Puerto Rico Address Data Working Group, a committee of federal agencies convened to collect and maintain address data in Puerto Rico;
- Provides geospatial data and support to other federal agencies, including the USGS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, to name a few; and
- Supports the GeoPlatform.gov, which is a shared infrastructure data discovery and collaboration platform.

#### *Continually Sustaining Enterprise-Wide Linked Frames through the GS program*

The FY 2022 GS program continues the research, development, and testing of enterprise-wide frames. The Census Bureau's four frames are: the Geospatial Frame, the Business Register, the Job Frame, and the Demographic Frame. Beginning in FY 2021, the Census Bureau researched and developed the concept of a set of enterprise-wide frames that are linkable in nature, agile in structure, accessible for production or research, and that adhere to best practices in terms of technology usage, data management, and methodology. This effort built on the existing Address cornerstone of the Census Bureau's geospatial foundation, recognizing that accurate address and geospatial location data underpin all frames (e.g., all data collected, maintained, and disseminated by the Census Bureau exists at a geographic location) and, therefore, serves as the primary key linking all four frames.

Benefits accruing to the agency as a result of linked frames include:

- Integration of already-existing data to create full counts of persons, places, jobs, and businesses;
- Advancing of federal government efforts to exhaust already existing administrative data before burdening survey respondents;
- Increased ease and usability of federal statistical data while decreasing duplicative efforts;
- Enhanced quality of federal statistical products about the nation's people and economy; and
- Facilitation of more precise analyses of the nation's population, geography, and economy.

#### **Addresses and the Geospatial Frame:**

The FY 2022 GS program will continue to enhance the quality and completeness of the address cornerstone through expansion of the Geospatial Frame to include all known commercial and other non-residential addresses and associated attributes. The Census Bureau will apply more efficient review and update processes throughout the next decade, limiting the amount of validation and update that is required in the field. While this goal for the GS program is similar to preparations for the 2020 Census and 2017 Economic Census, the scope for future operations now includes residential addresses, non-residential addresses, group quarters, military installations, and transitory locations. This approach is necessary to support the goals and data requirements of the economic and demographic censuses and surveys. Critical to this expanded role of the address list is the need to maintain on an ongoing basis, information about the use of structures associated with each address; that is, residential, non-residential, or both.

Ongoing Geospatial Frame Maintenance will include the following core activities:

- Comprehensive evaluation of the state of the Geospatial Frame after the 2020 Census and enhancement to include addresses currently present only in the Business Register and the Job Frame;
- Review of housing data currently collected through ongoing demographic and housing surveys to assess the potential for storage and maintenance within the Geospatial Frame as an attribute of an address or through linked datasets associated with structures and units within structures;
- Evaluation of methods that leverage data, technology, and industry trends to more efficiently identify areas that require review and resolution; and
- Exploration of alternate in-field solutions for validation.

**Business Frame:**

The Census Bureau's Business Register is a national inventory of businesses, serving as the master list of single-unit establishments, multi-unit establishments, and non-employers. Additionally, the Business Register serves as the source of sampling and publication for the Economic Census. The Frames Program will focus on developing linkages between the Business Register and the other three frames as well as enhancements to the Business Register to facilitate effective and efficient linkages and transfer of data between frames. The direct links developed by the Frames Program will facilitate efficient update and maintenance of employer-level data in both the Business Register and the Job Frame. In addition, as new addresses associated with establishments are obtained through economic surveys and entered into the Business Register, the linkages developed by the Frames Program will facilitate efficient transfer to the Geospatial Frame.

**Demographic Frame:**

Through the Frames Program, the Census Bureau will develop a single, comprehensive person-level frame with unique person-level identifiers (UPI) used to correctly match individuals across data sources. In addition, the Demographic Frame will include family linkages for individuals (e.g., spouse, parent-child, etc.) as well as longitudinal linkages (e.g., migration history, marital history). The Demographic Frame development process will include a system of hierarchical assignment to reconcile conflicting reports of core demographic characteristics associated with each individual as well as a process to assign/identify highest quality demographic characteristics. Direct linkage between frames will facilitate transfer of addresses associated with person-level administrative data used to update the Demographic Frame to the Geospatial Frame. In addition, as part of the development of the Demographic Frame, housing data currently collected through demographic surveys will be assessed for potential storage and maintenance within the Geospatial Frame either as an attribute of the address or through linked datasets associated with structures and units within structures.

**Job Frame:**

The Job Frame is an inventory of job records and covers more than 97 percent of private employment and most federal, state, and local jobs. The job inventory is constructed and maintained by the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Program for several public-use products including Quarterly Workforce Indicators, LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES), Job-to-Job Flows (J2J), and Post-Secondary Employment Outcomes. The LEHD also maintains a business frame, the Employer Characteristics File, which is independent from

the Business Register. Through the Frames Program, the Job Frame will be enhanced to facilitate linkage with other frames. In addition, business information currently present only in the Job Frame will be integrated with the Business Register. Direct linkage of the Job Frame to the Geospatial Frame will facilitate ongoing updating and assessment of coverage quality of the Geospatial Frame as addresses associated with jobs enter the Job Frame.

		2020		2021		2022	
		Actual		Enacted		Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enterprise Data Lake	Pos./BA	0	\$0	46	\$22,263	37	\$24,117
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	31	22,263	32	24,117

**Enterprise Data Lake (\$24,117 BA/Obl., 32 FTE/37 Pos.)**

The Enterprise Data Lake (EDL) is an enterprise-wide, big data management platform that modernizes data storage and data analysis capabilities across all of its directorates with appropriate roles-based access control. This EDL supports the Census Bureau’s data and analytical needs in a secure, scalable, high-performing storage and computing cloud environment with appropriate backups to the Census datacenter. This platform increases the Bureau’s capability to ingest the ever-increasing volume of administrative records, improve the quality of data products and apply disclosure avoidance to protect PII data as required by Title 13, Title 26, and other data protection laws. The EDL is also aligned with the Federal Cloud Computing Strategy (Cloud Smart), using cloud-based technologies for large-scale data management and analytics processing. The EDL program leverages Big Data technologies that will enable the Census Bureau to promote data access and sharing inside Census and with its survey partners, improve cross-agency use, and enhance privacy and confidentiality practices as mandated in the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-435). The EDL also supports the “Open, Public, Electronic, and Necessary (OPEN) Government Data Act” by making Census Bureau data products more accessible and transparent to researchers.

The EDL will be designed to improve access and use of various types and large amounts of economic and demographic data, enable the ingest of an extensive variety of non-survey-based source data, and integrate and analyze survey and administrative data efficiently and accurately using cloud, big data analytics, artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies. It will also enable pilot applications of new technologies and methods for the protection of privacy and confidentiality. Funding this initiative will enable the Census Bureau to capitalize on the work already done and the lessons learned in building the decennial data lake. It will consolidate currently decentralized data management and storage systems, dispersed security and privacy implementations, and resolve technology limitations across the survey and data lifecycle.

## Exhibit 12

The program will build several capabilities to ingest survey and third party data, no matter the format, ensure that data is traceable from responses submitted to surveys to the final datasets, and use an on-demand secure cloud environment for speedy analysis of large datasets. It will update code, build required access controls and tracking for Title 13 and Title 26 data, and ensure data and code disaster recovery and long-term storage. It will improve linkages between data collected for the various economic and demographic surveys including the 2020 Census and increase speed in producing data products in multiple formats. In FY 2022, Enterprise Data Lake will migrate one additional survey and provide enterprise business capabilities enhancements for survey tabulation, imputation, and analysis.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Enterprise Enabling Programs/Enterprise Data Management and Processing/Geographic Support**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$20,679	\$26,346	\$32,809	\$32,809	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,269	6,211	6,935	6,935	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,303	762	798	798	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>23,251</b>	<b>33,319</b>	<b>40,542</b>	<b>40,542</b>	<b>0</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7,867	11,126	14,254	14,254	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	48	120	136	136	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	133	349	364	364	0
22 Transportation of things	9	11	12	12	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2,237	2,358	2,654	2,654	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	9	15	17	17	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	2,126	851	695	695	0
24 Printing and reproduction	46	14	15	15	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	12,090	15,630	13,398	13,398	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	2,986	2,962	3,137	3,137	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	2,293	2,840	3,670	3,670	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	822	923	964	964	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	3	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	4,414	7,757	8,010	8,010	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	5	6	7	7	0
26 Supplies and materials	143	116	132	132	0
31 Equipment	951	1,604	1,656	1,656	0

Exhibit 16A

<b>Object Class</b>		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	1	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	59,434	80,001	89,663	89,663	0
	Less prior year recoveries	(248)	0	0	0	0
	Less unobligated balance, start of year	(1,399)	(3,692)	0	0	0
	Refund	(328)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	13	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	3,692	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year unobligated balance	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	61,164	76,309	89,663	89,663	0
<b>Personnel Data</b>						
<b>Full-time Equivalent Employment:</b>						
	Full-time permanent	185	249	330	330	0
	Other than full-time permanent	36	56	63	63	0
	Total	221	305	393	393	0
<b>Authorized Positions:</b>						
	Full-time permanent	215	253	325	325	0
	Other than full-time permanent	25	80	89	89	0
	Total	240	333	414	414	0

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs  
Line Item: Enterprise Data Dissemination

Goal Statement

The goal of the Enterprise Enabling Programs is to provide for large cyclical systems that must be scaled for peak operations for the Decennial Census, the Economic Census, and the Census of Governments. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to conduct a complete and accurate Decennial Census and provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

Enterprise Data Dissemination includes Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI), Disclosure Avoidance, and Data Curation.

Statement of Operating Objectives

The objective of the Enterprise Data Dissemination program is to provide modern, user-centric data dissemination systems and capabilities. The program also helps to ensure that the Census Bureau honors its promise to protect the data that households and businesses provide by conducting research on methods – called disclosure avoidance used to ensure that respondent data cannot be combined with other data available from public and private entities in a way that would enable respondents to be identified. Finally, the program supports consistent application of disclosure avoidance practices and policies to data before they are released publicly.

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enterprise Data Dissemination	Pos./BA	103	\$64,875	177	\$70,903	177	\$74,486
	FTE/Obl.	102	56,610	151	68,969	156	88,594

**Enterprise Data Dissemination (\$74,486 BA/88,594 /Obl., 156 FTE/177 Pos.)**

In keeping with the Federal Digital Strategy, the Census Bureau has set a goal to unlock the potential of the Census Bureau’s data and products to better meet the needs of the public. Enterprise Dissemination Services includes funding for new products enabling users, such as businesses, policy makers, and the American public, to make better data-driven decisions based on credible statistics, easy-to-use tools, and standardized data elements. Broad dissemination of the Census Bureau’s economic, demographic, housing data, and the analysis that comes with those releases, fuels the world’s largest economy; enables local planners to project future needs for public services; measures and helps assess the performance of government programs; and empowers individuals to innovate, create jobs, and launch new enterprises.

The Census Bureau has embarked upon a multiyear, innovative effort to transform and expand the dissemination of Census content. This effort empowers data users to find, to access, to connect, and to use data in ways that better the data users’ lives and communities, as well as stimulate economic invention and growth. To manage this effort, the Census Bureau has formed a new, collaborative Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI) with representation from multiple directorates. CEDSCI will set a course to reuse, re-engineer, and redeploy Census Bureau legacy dissemination systems into an integrated, shared-services platform. CEDSCI will continue to be the Census Bureau’s data dissemination platform through FY 2030 and beyond.

In FY 2022, the Census Bureau will continue to mature the dissemination system capabilities and expand data holdings to deliver services for customers that include mapping, visualizations, and data mash-ups enabled across all data sets, including the American Community Survey, Economic Census, and Decennial data products. This activity is critical to dissemination of Census Bureau data in formats that are easily accessible to data users.

The Census Bureau continues to support the vision of delivering an enterprise-wide, customer-centric, data dissemination platform that drives insight, spurs innovation, and delivers tangible value to Federal, state, and local governments, the private sector, and the general public. Responding to the demands of modern data consumers, the enterprise data dissemination platform decouples data from its presentation, allowing for the construction of responsive, extensible, and interactive data tables, maps, charts, and application programming interfaces (APIs). The platform uses customer feedback and analytics to make the discovery, access, and consumption of Census Bureau data a seamless experience, allowing non-technical data users to quickly access the information they need while also enabling the modern workflows of researchers and data scientists.

*Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation* – In FY 2022, CEDSCI will continue to onboard additional surveys, programs, and data products. CEDSCI will lead and manage the program in the areas of requirements, systems development, integration, and testing; conduct dissemination operations, and continue proper contractor oversight and program management. This includes working with program stakeholders to disseminate data products according to production schedules while also providing direct customer feedback to better refine those products. The platform will continually collect, analyze, and respond to customer feedback as a means to improve services and keep pace with the rapidly evolving requirements of novice, experienced, and advanced data users. The program must engage in public forums, conferences, and training sessions. These efforts, in concert with technical initiatives such as search engine optimization and embeddable content, extend the user base, and increase the public exposure to Census data. In FY2022, CEDSCI will lay the groundwork to be able to demonstrate the technical capacity to release all requisite data products reliably and accurately, with minimal service interruptions and market leading performance in data hosting and delivery measures. The program will continue to consolidate the many existing dissemination systems into a shared-service platform that makes data discoverable, accessible, and consumable. The platform is being built upon open standards and operate transparently to allow third parties to develop with confidence.

*Disclosure Avoidance* – The advent of “big data,” faster computing, and the public’s desire for increased amounts of granular data will continue to have profound effects on the ways in which Federal statistical agencies release data. For example, the exponential growth in big data could not only make it easier to develop alternative data sets, but also easier to re-identify individuals in existing data sets, which would violate legal protections of respondents under Title 13. These developments make it more difficult for the Census Bureau to ensure that the data it releases protects respondent confidentiality, while maintaining data usability. To address the foundational needs to provide disclosure protection of our respondents, the Census Bureau has undertaken a multi-year effort. In FY2022, Census Enterprise Data – Disclosure Avoidance (CED-DA) will focus on innovation, working to develop and incorporate advanced techniques needed to enhance efficiency, increase data usability and transparency. CED-DA will meet data stewardship obligations of the DRB and its processes. CED-DA will leverage knowledge and experience to educate others in the Census Bureau and in statistical agencies on cutting edge techniques such as differential privacy with the goal of advancing the frontier and catalyzing additional research. CED-DA will work towards achieving wide-spread acceptance and adoption of disclosure avoidance modernization techniques and activities. To support programs and surveys, which require customized activities, CED-DA will provide the necessary support to maintain enterprise disclosure avoidance functions. Programs directly fund the customized DA services based upon the actual cost of the work performed.

*Data Curation* – In FY 2022, the program supports Data Curation activities that will enhance the comparability of economic and demographic data over time and across programs; improve data analytics and the efficiency of data accessibility across the enterprises; preserve historical information and metadata about censuses and surveys; and support the scientific replication of research results that are essential to addressing the “reproducibility crisis” that has recently impacted a wide range of economic and demographic research activities. The effort will prototype a system-wide metadata catalog of data and publications and an easily accessible, indexed, and searchable archive of data sets and research publications. This program also supports the creation of a cross-organizational team that will review recommended content, standards, and accessibility for this archive.

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGES FOR 2022**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Enterprise Data Dissemination	Pos./BA	177	\$74,486	194	\$54,278	17	(\$20,208)
	FTE/Obl.	156	88,594	171	68,386	15	(20,208)

**Center for Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI) (-\$29,319 15 FTE/17 Positions)**

The FY 2022 request for CEDSCI supports activities planned for FY 2022 to continue to onboard surveys into the new dissemination system and ensure currency of technology. In FY 2022, CEDSCI will focus on proof-of-concept activities to better understand Cloud efficacy. Also, in FY 2022, CEDSCI will continue to onboard surveys, programs, and data. CEDSCI will pivot to focus on metadata harmonization, which is a foundational principle described in the Concept of Operations. As part of this effort, CEDSCI will set standards and govern, ensuring that the program establishes clear roles, responsibilities, and standards that mandate program efficiency and user needs without compromising data integrity. The program will also begin adopting a single metadata standard across datasets will enable Census to deploy generalized dissemination capabilities – whether for mapping data or combining data sets or dynamic disclosure avoidance – across Census products and releases. In this new model, a generalized data mapping service is not a solution that works only on a single data set such as Longitudinal Employer–Household Dynamics, Origin-Destination Employment Statistics or American Community Survey – it is an enterprise service that works on any Census data set that meet the service’s input requirements.

The CEDSCI program will lead and manage the program in the areas of requirements, systems development, integration, and testing; and will conduct dissemination operations, and continue proper contractor oversight and program management. This includes working with program stakeholders to disseminate data products according to production schedules while also providing direct customer feedback to better refine those products. The platform will continually collect, analyze, and respond to customer feedback as a means to improve services and keep pace with the rapidly evolving requirements of novice, experienced, and advanced data users. These efforts lay the groundwork to be able to demonstrate the technical capacity to release data products reliably and accurately, with minimal service interruptions and market-leading performance in data hosting and delivery measures.

To support programs and surveys, which require customized development, the CEDSCI program will provide the necessary support to maintain an enterprise dissemination function. Programs will directly fund the customized applications and services based upon the actual cost of the work performed. Examples of customization include the Equal Employment Opportunity dataset, which includes occupational codes that are unique to them, and CEDSCI must develop a customized solution. Another example is the American Housing Survey, which uses a custom tool called a table creator.

### **Digital Communications Platforms (+\$9,111 0 FTE/0 Positions)**

In compliance with the Federal Digital Strategy, the Census Bureau is investing in new technologies and digital platforms to gather customer insights to make data-driven decisions that can improve customer experience, increase access to statistics, and improve overall customer satisfaction. The Census Bureau has embarked upon a multiyear, innovative effort to transform and expand the dissemination of Census content. This effort empowers data users to find, to access, to connect, and to use data in ways that better the data users' lives and communities, as well as stimulate economic invention and growth.

This will fund acquisition of technology and software that support active digital communications platforms required for enterprise-wide web and digital communication services. These services and licenses are critical for the proper functioning and management of Census-wide customer front-facing assets such as census.gov, partnership engagement relations, data dissemination products, education and training, and social media platforms. These platforms have proven very successful in strengthening our digital presence and updating our technology capacity as the communications landscape continues to evolve. In FY 2022, the Census Bureau services will work on broadening these services to an agency-wide focus, providing communications support and benefits to the full enterprise and supporting data dissemination and promotion for all agency products.

The Census Bureau continues to support the vision of delivering an enterprise-wide, customer-centric, data dissemination platform that drives insight, spurs innovation, and delivers tangible value to Federal, state, and local governments, the private sector, and the general public.

#### Performance Measures

The table on the following page shows the impact of the program change on performance measures. The performance targets reflect the proposed funding level in the FY 2022 budget.

Performance Measure:	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY2026 Target
With Change	<p>1) CEDSCI - System Usability Score—(60).</p> <p>2) CEDSCI - Disseminate data products on time according to the 2022 Master Release Schedule.</p> <p>3) CEDSCI -Complete at least four Program Incremental Deployments with a total of 60 features completed and accepted.</p> <p>4) Digital Communications Platforms - Improve customer satisfaction as indicated by webpage ratings by 1% from previous year.</p> <p>Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings: 55%.</p>	<p>1) CEDSCI - System Usability Score—(62).</p> <p>2) CEDSCI - Disseminate data products on time according to the 2023 Master Release Schedule.</p> <p>3) CEDSCI - Complete Program Incremental Deployments with a total of 60 features completed and accepted.</p> <p>4) Digital communications Platforms- Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings: 57%.</p>	<p>1) CEDSCI - System Usability Score—(64).</p> <p>2) CEDSCI - Disseminate data products on time according to the 2024 Master Release Schedule.</p> <p>3) CEDSCI - Complete Program Incremental Deployments with a total of 60 features completed and accepted.</p> <p>4) Digital Communications Platforms - Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings: 59%.</p>	<p>1) CEDSCI - System Usability Score—(66).</p> <p>2) CEDSCI - Disseminate data products on time according to the 2025 Master Release Schedule.</p> <p>3) CEDSCI - Complete Program Incremental Deployments with a total of 60 features completed and accepted.</p> <p>4) Digital Communications Platforms- Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings: 60%.</p>	<p>1) CEDSCI - System Usability Score—(68).</p> <p>2) CEDSCI - Disseminate data products on time according to the 2026 Master Release Schedule.</p> <p>3) CEDSCI - Complete Program Incremental Deployments with a total of 60 features completed and accepted.</p> <p>4) Digital Communications Platforms - Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings: 61%.</p>

Continued from previous page	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target	FY2026 Target
Without Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CEDSCI - Low System Usability Score.</li> <li>2) CEDSCI - Delayed disseminated data products on time according to the 2022 Master Release Schedule.</li> <li>3) CEDSCI - Features not incrementally completed and accepted.</li> <li>4) Digital communications Platforms - Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings will be 54% or lower.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CEDSCI - Poor System Usability.</li> <li>2) CEDSCI - Delayed disseminated data products on time according to the 2023 Master Release Schedule.</li> <li>3) CEDSCI - Not being responsive to user expectations.</li> <li>4) Digital Communications Platforms - Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings will be 54% or lower.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CEDSCI - Poor System Usability.</li> <li>2) CEDSCI - Delayed disseminated data products on time according to the 2024 Master Release Schedule.</li> <li>3) CEDSCI - Not being responsive to user expectations.</li> <li>4) Digital Communication Platforms - Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings will be 54% or lower.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CEDSCI - Poor System Usability.</li> <li>2) CEDSCI - Delayed disseminated data products on time according to the 2025 Master Release Schedule.</li> <li>3) CEDSCI - Not being responsive to user expectations.</li> <li>4) Digital Communications Platforms - Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings will be 54% or lower.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CEDSCI - Poor System Usability.</li> <li>2) CEDSCI - Delayed disseminated data products on time according to the 2026 Master Release Schedule.</li> <li>3) CEDSCI - Not being responsive to user expectations.</li> <li>4) Digital Communications Platforms - Positive Census Bureau Webpage ratings will be 54% or lower.</li> </ol>

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL**

**Exhibit 14**

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs  
Line Item: Enterprise Data Dissemination  
Program Change: Enterprise Data Dissemination

Full-time permanent

<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Computer Scientist	15	1	\$144,128	\$144,128
IT Specialist	15	1	144,128	144,128
Computer Scientist	13	1	103,690	103,690
IT Specialist	13	4	103,690	414,760
Program Analyst	13	3	103,690	311,070
IT Specialist	12	1	87,198	87,198
Subtotal		<u>11</u>		<u>1,204,974</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services		<u>6</u>		<u>575,520</u>
Subtotal		17		1,780,494
Less lapse	11.1%	<u>(2)</u>		<u>(197,813)</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)		15		1,582,681
2022 pay adjustment	2.70%			42,732
				1,625,413

Personnel Data Summary

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time permanent	15
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total FTE	<u>15</u>

Authorized Positions

Full-time permanent	17
Full-time temporary	0
Part-time permanent	0
Part-time temporary	0
Intermittent	0
Total Positions	<u>17</u>

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Direct Obligations amounts in thousands)

Activity: Censuses and Surveys  
Subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs  
Line Item: Enterprise Data Dissemination  
Program Change: Enterprise Data Dissemination

	Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$11,146	\$16,481	\$17,858	\$19,483	\$1,625
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	267	767	787	787	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	469	521	521	575	54
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	11,882	17,769	19,166	20,845	1,679
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,059	5,794	6,490	6,942	452
13	Benefits for former personnel	52	92	92	70	(22)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	51	240	240	274	34
22	Transportation of things	4	3	3	1	(2)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	921	947	1,016	886	(130)
23.2	Rental payments to others	3	5	5	0	(5)
23.3	Communications, utilities, misc. charges	1,373	422	426	60	(366)
24	Printing and reproduction	48	10	10	13	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1,929	13,091	1,058	1,643	585
25.2	Other services	23,710	18,360	47,192	24,232	(22,960)
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	4,892	2,562	3,054	2,589	(465)
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	537	582	573	420	(153)
25.5	Research and development contracts	3	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,676	6,830	6,961	6,720	(241)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	3	3	3	2	(1)
26	Supplies and materials	289	545	558	67	(491)
31	Equipment	2,176	1,714	1,747	3,622	1,875
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	2	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	56,610	68,969	88,594	68,386	(20,208)

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs**  
**Censuses and Surveys/Enterprise Enabling Programs/Enterprise Data Dissemination/Enterprise Data Dissemination**  
**SELECT ACTIVITIES BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$11,146	\$16,481	\$17,858	\$19,483	\$1,625
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	267	767	787	787	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	469	521	521	575	54
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>19,166</b>	<b>20,845</b>	<b>1,679</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4,059	5,794	6,490	6,942	452
13 Benefits for former personnel	52	92	92	70	(22)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	51	240	240	274	34
22 Transportation of things	4	3	3	1	(2)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	921	947	1,016	886	(130)
23.2 Rental payments to others	3	5	5	0	(5)
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc. charges	1,373	422	426	60	(366)
24 Printing and reproduction	48	10	10	13	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,929	13,091	1,058	1,643	585
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	23,710	18,360	47,192	24,232	(22,960)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	4,892	2,562	3,054	2,589	(465)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	537	582	573	420	(153)
25.5 Research & development contracts	3	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	4,676	6,830	6,961	6,720	(241)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	3	3	3	2	(1)
26 Supplies and materials	289	545	558	67	(491)
31 Equipment	2,176	1,714	1,747	3,622	1,875

Exhibit 16A

<b>Object Class</b>		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	2	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	56,610	68,969	88,594	68,386	(20,208)
	Less prior year recoveries	(1,684)	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,480)	(12,174)	(14,108)	(14,108)	0
	Refund	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	255	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	12,174	14,108	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, rescinded	0	0	0	0	0
	Less prior year unobligated balance	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Budget Authority	64,875	70,903	74,486	54,278	(20,208)
Personnel Data						
Full-time Equivalent Employment:						
	Full-time permanent	100	144	149	164	15
	Other than full-time permanent	2	7	7	7	0
	Total	102	151	156	171	15
Authorized Positions:						
	Full-time permanent	101	167	167	184	17
	Other than full-time permanent	2	10	10	10	0
	Total	103	177	177	194	17

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Censuses and Survey Programs - Discretionary**  
**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$618,354	\$526,917	\$482,531	\$496,501	\$13,970
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,616,605	279,983	152,221	109,132	(43,089)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	621,384	19,947	14,457	20,658	6,201
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 <b>Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>2,856,343</b>	<b>826,847</b>	<b>649,209</b>	<b>626,291</b>	<b>(22,918)</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	432,266	264,796	214,570	213,270	(1,300)
13 Benefits for former personnel	1,029	2,465	2,013	1,893	(120)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	235,598	50,064	36,622	26,514	(10,108)
22 Transportation of things	11,967	14,103	13,618	1,453	(12,165)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	200,541	66,801	69,004	52,865	(16,139)
23.2 Rental payments to others	6,657	4,842	4,601	463	(4,138)
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	109,288	43,349	40,559	26,611	(13,948)
24 Printing and reproduction	37,492	6,199	4,935	4,179	(756)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,186,924	647,568	405,246	214,637	(190,609)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	786,318	495,310	250,900	86,390	(164,510)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	375,672	88,816	67,544	55,641	(11,903)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	29,036	16,354	19,621	12,114	(7,507)
25.5 Research & development contracts	911	1,046	1,063	1,031	(32)
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	317,008	186,759	156,966	151,446	(5,520)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	13,500	971	962	948	(14)
26 Supplies and materials	37,750	6,347	5,886	2,680	(3,206)
31 Equipment	202,230	27,368	19,369	21,528	2,159

**Exhibit 16**

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	14,821	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	112	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	(74)	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
<b>99.9 Total obligations</b>	<b>6,855,389</b>	<b>2,750,005</b>	<b>1,962,688</b>	<b>1,499,954</b>	<b>(462,734)</b>
Recoveries	(46,038)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,171,592)	(1,916,025)	(61,108)	(61,108)	0
Unobligated balance, transferred to other accounts (+)	0	208,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,916,025	61,108	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	3,933	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	(2,954)	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>7,554,763</b>	<b>1,103,088</b>	<b>1,901,580</b>	<b>1,438,846</b>	<b>(462,734)</b>
<b>Personnel Data</b>					
<b>Full-time Equivalent Employment:</b>					
Full-time permanent	4,503	5,123	4,434	4,551	117
Other than full-time permanent	45,077	5,634	2,620	1,864	(756)
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,580</b>	<b>10,757</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>6,415</b>	<b>(639)</b>
<b>Authorized Positions:</b>					
Full-time permanent	4,808	6,502	5,168	5,312	144
Other than full-time permanent	308,762	24,893	6,726	5,619	(1,107)
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,570</b>	<b>31,395</b>	<b>11,894</b>	<b>10,931</b>	<b>(963)</b>

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK**  
**Part 1 - 2021 Structure**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

**Exhibit 18**

<u>Activity / Subactivity</u>	<u>2022 Direct Obligations</u>	<u>Proposed Changes</u>
<u>Appropriation: Current Surveys and Programs</u>	\$309,865	Merged into a single appropriation titled, Censuses and Survey Programs
<u>Current Surveys and Statistics</u>		Merged into one activity, Censuses and Surveys
Current Economic Statistics	213,090	Transferred into new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs
Current Demographic Statistics	96,775	Transferred into new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Demographic Statistics Programs
<u>Appropriation: Periodic Censuses and Programs</u>	1,190,089	Merged into a single appropriation titled, Censuses and Survey Programs
<u>Economic Statistics Programs</u>		Merged into one activity, Censuses and Surveys
Periodic Economic Statistics	160,991	Transferred into new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Economic Statistics Programs
<u>Demographic Statistics Programs</u>		Merged into one activity, Censuses and Surveys
Decennial Census	751,004	Transferred into new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Decennial Census
		Transferred American Community Survey into new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Demographic Statistics Programs
<u>Geographic Support</u>		Merged into one activity, Censuses and Surveys
Geographic Support	89,663	Transferred into new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs
<u>Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems</u>		Merged into one activity, Censuses and Surveys
Enterprise Data Collection and Dissemination Systems	188,431	Transferred into new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Enterprise Enabling Programs
		Transferred Census Personnel and Employment Check Systems to new appropriation: Censuses and Survey Programs; new activity: Censuses and Surveys; new subactivity: Decennial Census
Totals	1,499,954	

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK**  
**Part 2 - 2022 Structure**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity / Subactivity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Censuses and Surveys:					
Economic Statistics Programs	\$293,983	\$298,732	\$322,046	\$347,882	\$374,081
Demographic Statistics Programs	295,666	297,755	300,052	328,821	330,244
Decennial Census	1,088,837	2,904,742	6,038,820	1,812,002	531,542
Enterprise Enabling Programs	107,251	201,901	194,471	261,300	264,087
<b>Total, Direct Obligations</b>	<b>1,785,737</b>	<b>3,703,130</b>	<b>6,855,389</b>	<b>2,750,005</b>	<b>1,499,954</b>

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

FY 2022

The following language is proposed in the appropriations language for the Census Bureau to change the title of Periodic Censuses and Programs to Censuses and Survey Programs:

For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics for [periodic] censuses and survey programs provided for by law, [\$818,241,000] \$1,442,402,000, to remain available until September 30, [2022] 2023: Provided, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, \$3,556,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau requests a technical change to the appropriation language to align with the proposed budget restructure. As the Census Bureau embarks on its larger transformation effort, this new proposed structure would provide flexibility to adopt statistical innovations that increase the value of our data to users, while maintaining transparency of program lines in the current structure to facilitate oversight and resource allocation decisions. The new structure would combine the discretionary appropriations from the Current Surveys and Programs and the Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriations into a new, two-year appropriation entitled Censuses and Survey Programs.

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Censuses and Survey Programs  
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND CODE CITATION**

FY 2022

Censuses and Survey Programs

1. For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics for censuses and survey programs provided for by law, \$1,442,402,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, \$3,556,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census

13 U.S.C. §§4, 6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 81, 91, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. §§1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. §§1484(e), 2354, 2393; 44 U.S.C. §1343.

13 U.S.C. §4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title," or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. §§6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 81, 91, 182, 301-307 provide for (1) acquisition of information from other organizations, public and private; (2) conducting joint statistical projects with nonprofit organizations or agencies; (3) conducting mechanical and electronic developmental work as needed; (4) collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils; (5) collection and publication of statistics relating to the domestic apparel and textile industries; (6) collection and publication of quarterly financial statistics of business operations; (7) conducting current surveys on statistical subjects covered by periodic censuses; and (8) compilation and publication of information on imports, exports, and mode of transportation.

13 U.S.C. §181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each state, county, and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and...shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. §401 provides that "The Bureau of the Census shall exchange with the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce information collected under this title, and under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, that pertains to any business enterprise that is operating in the United States, if the Secretary of Commerce

determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

15 U.S.C. §4901 et seq. provides that "The Secretary [of Commerce] shall establish the [National Trade] Data Bank. The Secretary shall manage the Data Bank."

19 U.S.C. §1484(e) provides that "The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States International Trade Commission are authorized and directed to establish...an enumeration of articles...comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and shall seek, in conjunction with statistical programs for domestic production and programs for achieving international harmonization of trade statistics, to establish the comparability thereof with such enumeration of articles."

19 U.S.C. §2354 provides that "Whenever the [International Trade] Commission begins an investigation...with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary [of Commerce] of such investigation, and the Secretary shall immediately begin a study of:

- (1) the number of firms in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article which have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance, and
- (2) the extent to which the orderly adjustment of such firms to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs."

19 U.S.C. §2393 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States which will reflect changes in the volume of such imports, the relation of such imports to changes in domestic production, changes in employment within domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with such imports, and the extent to which such changes in production and employment are concentrated in specific geographic regions of the United States."

44 U.S.C. §1343 provides that "In addition to the usual number of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, twelve thousand copies shall be printed: three thousand for the Senate, six thousand for the House of Representatives, and three thousand for distribution by the Secretary of Commerce."

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**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Supplemental Surveys  
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page  
No.

	Positions	FTE	Budget Authority	Direct Obligations
Enacted, 2021	385	172	\$18,860	\$18,860
2022 Adjustments to Base:	0	0	0	0
2022 Base	385	172	18,860	18,860
Plus: 2022 Program changes	0	0	0	0
2022 Enacted	385	172	18,860	18,860

**Comparison by activity/subactivity  
with totals by activity:**

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Enacted		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base		
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-190	State Children's Health Insurance Program	Pos./BA	250	\$18,820	385	\$18,860	385	\$18,860	385	\$18,860	0	\$0
		FTE/Obl.	181	18,820	172	18,860	172	18,860	172	18,860	0	0
	Total	Pos./BA	250	18,820	385	18,860	385	18,860	385	18,860	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	181	18,820	172	18,860	172	18,860	172	18,860	0	0
Adjustments for:												
	Recoveries		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, transferred		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, canceled		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Refund		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:												
	Rescission		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Sequestration		1,180	1,140		1,140		1,140		1,140	0	0
Financing from transfers:												
	Transfers from other accounts (-)		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Transfers to other accounts (+)		0	0		0		0		0	0	0
	Appropriation	Pos.	250	20,000	385	20,000	385	20,000	385	20,000	0	0

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Department of Commerce  
 U.S. Census Bureau  
 Supplemental Surveys  
**SUMMARY OF FINANCING**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Enacted	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
Total Obligations	\$18,820	\$18,860	\$18,860	\$18,860	\$0
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred to other accounts (+)	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	18,820	18,860	18,860	18,860	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	1,180	1,140	1,140	1,140	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts (-)	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts (+)	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Supplemental Surveys**  
**PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: State Children's Health Insurance Program  
 Subactivity: State Children's Health Insurance Program

Line Item	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Enacted		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
State Children's Health Insurance Program	Pos./BA	250	\$18,820	385	\$18,860	385	\$18,860	385	\$18,860	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	181	18,820	172	18,860	172	18,860	172	18,860	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	250	18,820	385	18,860	385	18,860	385	18,860	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	181	18,820	172	18,860	172	18,860	172	18,860	0	0

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Supplemental Surveys**  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: State Children's Health Insurance Program  
Subactivity: State Children's Health Insurance Program

Goal Statement

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) budget is under the Supplemental Surveys account. The goal of this mandatory program is to produce statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. The program uses adjustments to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to increase the reliability of state-level estimates of the number of uninsured low-income children. The adjustments include, where appropriate, expanding the number of households included in the survey, collecting data in additional months, and exploring alternative methods to enhance state-level estimates by incorporating data from other sources. This program supports the Department's strategic objective to provide accurate data to support economic activity.

Base Program

The funds for SCHIP were authorized by 42 USC 1397ii(b)(1)(4). The program was established and funded through a mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113). The SCHIP program was reauthorized in 2009 (P.L. 111-3) and provided an additional \$10 million to cover rising data collection costs and to improve state estimates of children's health insurance coverage.

Data collection required to meet the intent of SCHIP is embedded in the CPS data collection operation. The Census Bureau uses field representatives (FRs) to collect the data for CPS for both its own purposes and to fulfill the needs of the partner agencies that support the survey in a combined survey interview. This complicated funding structure makes it impossible for FRs to allocate their time to different projects because they cannot tell whether data being collected is for a particular question or from a household that supports the Census Bureau's CPS data products, those of the Department of Labor, or the expanded sample for SCHIP. Because of this, the CPS, including SCHIP, is executed utilizing the Cost Collection account within the Census Bureau's Working Capital Fund (WCF). The use of this Cost Collection account provides an efficient, executable way of accounting for the costs of collecting these data, which are executed as one survey and funded from multiple sources. Additional information on the Census Bureau WCF and the Cost Collection account may be found beginning on page CEN-202.

Statement of Operating Objectives

Under the SCHIP, Census Bureau survey data are used to allocate funds to states based on the number of children without health insurance living in low-income families. Allocations are based on statistics from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Explanation and Justification

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
State Children's Health Insurance Program	Pos./BA	250	\$18,820	385	\$18,860	385	\$18,860
	FTE/Obl.	181	18,820	172	18,860	172	18,860

**State Children's Health Insurance Program (\$18,860 BA/Obl, 172 FTE/ 385 Pos.)**

The FY 2022 funding will allow SCHIP to continue collecting annual data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Supplemental Surveys**  
**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Enacted	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$5,321	\$5,505	\$5,505	\$5,505	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4,689	4,514	4,514	4,514	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	756	233	233	233	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>10,766</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>0</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3,500	3,842	3,842	3,842	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	15	34	34	34	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	846	1,459	1,459	1,459	0
22 Transportation of things	184	116	116	116	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	627	563	563	563	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	27	34	34	34	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	293	216	216	216	0
24 Printing and reproduction	89	133	133	133	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	518	306	306	306	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	473	378	378	378	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	693	704	704	704	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	238	142	142	142	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	1	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	381	457	457	457	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	87	75	75	75	0
26 Supplies and materials	46	56	56	56	0
31 Equipment	36	93	93	93	0

**Exhibit 16**

<b>Object Class</b>		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Enacted	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92	Contingency	0	0	0	0	0
<b>99.9 Total obligations</b>		<b>18,820</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>0</b>
	Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, transferred to other accounts (+)	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
	Refund	0	0	0	0	0
	Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
	Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>18,820</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>18,860</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Personnel Data</b>						
<b>Full-time Equivalent Employment:</b>						
	Full-time permanent	37	58	58	58	0
	Other than full-time permanent	144	114	114	114	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Authorized Positions:</b>						
	Full-time permanent	66	68	68	68	0
	Other than full-time permanent	184	317	317	317	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>0</b>

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Supplemental Surveys  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

FY 2022

The following language is proposed in the appropriations language for the Census Bureau to change the title of Current Surveys and Programs to Supplemental Surveys:

[For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$288,403,000: Provided, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.]<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau requests a technical change to the appropriation language to align with the proposed budget restructure. As the Census Bureau embarks on its larger transformation effort, this new structure would provide flexibility to adopt statistical innovations that increase the value of our data to users, while maintaining transparency of program lines in the current structure to facilitate oversight and resource allocation decisions. Under the proposed budget restructure, all the Census Bureau's discretionary appropriations would be combined into a new, two-year appropriation entitled Censuses and Survey Programs, while the mandatory appropriation for the State Children's Health Insurance Program will remain in this account under the new title, Supplemental Surveys. The Supplemental Surveys account will not contain discretionary appropriations.

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**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Working Capital Fund**  
**SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

**Exhibit 5**

	Positions	FTE	Direct Obligations
Enacted, 2021	5,793	2,804	\$1,245,630
Less: Estimated recoveries, 2021	0	0	(25,000)
Less: Unobligated balance, start of year, 2021	0	0	(392,987)
Less: Unobligated balance, transferred, 2021	0	0	(208,000)
Plus: Unobligated balance, end of year, 2021	0	0	357,502
Plus: Adjustments to projected offsetting collections	294	(194)	(97,067)
Plus: Unobligated Balance, start of year, 2022	0	0	357,502
Plus: Estimated Recoveries, 2022	0	0	25,000
Less: Unobligated Balance, end of year, 2022	0	0	(337,978)
2022 Base	6,087	2,610	924,602
Plus: 2022 Program changes	0	0	0
2022 Estimate	6,087	2,610	924,602

**Comparison by activity/subactivity  
with totals by activity:**

	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base		2022 Estimate		Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
	Reimbursable Programs:									
Economic Programs	Pos.	377	Pos.	544	Pos.	478	Pos.	478		0
	FTE/Obl.	284    \$43,349	FTE/Obl.	319    \$52,625	FTE/Obl.	414    \$68,384	FTE/Obl.	414    \$68,384		0        \$0
Demographic Programs	Pos.	3,332	Pos.	5,107	Pos.	5,463	Pos.	5,463		0
	FTE/Obl.	2,006    233,226	FTE/Obl.	2,377    308,720	FTE/Obl.	2,074    270,740	FTE/Obl.	2,074    270,740		0        0
Decennial Programs & Special Censuses	Pos.	0	Pos.	0	Pos.	2	Pos.	2		0
	FTE/Obl.	2        632	FTE/Obl.	1        619	FTE/Obl.	2        643	FTE/Obl.	2        643		0        0
Other Programs	Pos.	132	Pos.	142	Pos.	144	Pos.	144		0
	FTE/Obl.	72    15,954	FTE/Obl.	107    23,572	FTE/Obl.	120    22,264	FTE/Obl.	120    22,264		0        0
Nonreimbursable Programs:										
Management, Administration, & IT Infrastructure	Pos.	0	Pos.	0	Pos.	0	Pos.	0		0
	FTE/Obl.	0    506,729	FTE/Obl.	0    571,840	FTE/Obl.	0    485,224	FTE/Obl.	0    485,224		0        0
Cost Collection	Pos.	0	Pos.	0	Pos.	0	Pos.	0		0
	FTE/Obl.	0    77,240	FTE/Obl.	0    80,254	FTE/Obl.	0    77,347	FTE/Obl.	0    77,347		0        0
IT Modernization and Facilities Infrastructure Improvement	Pos.	0	Pos.	0	Pos.	0	Pos.	0		0
	FTE/Obl.	0        0	FTE/Obl.	0    208,000	FTE/Obl.	0        0	FTE/Obl.	0        0		0        0
<b>Total</b>	Pos.	3,841	Pos.	5,793	Pos.	6,087	Pos.	6,087		0
	FTE/Obl.	2,364    877,130	FTE/Obl.	2,804    1,245,630	FTE/Obl.	2,610    924,602	FTE/Obl.	2,610    924,602		0        0

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Working Capital Fund**  
**SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020		2021		2022		2022		Increase/Decrease	
	Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2022 Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Adjustments for:										
Recoveries		(19,460)		(25,000)		(25,000)		(25,000)		0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(305,288)		(392,987)		(357,502)		(357,502)		0
Unobligated balance, transferred from other accounts (-)		0		(208,000)		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, end of year		392,987		357,502		337,978		337,978		0
Unobligated balance, expiring		0		0		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, canceled		0		0		0		0		0
Refund		0		0		0		0		0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		0		0		0		0		0
Sequestration		0		0		0		0		0
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts (-)		0		0		0		0		0
Transfer to other accounts (+)		0		0		0		0		0
Collections		945,369		977,145		880,078		880,078		0

**Exhibit 6**

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Working Capital Fund  
SUMMARY OF REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

<b>Comparison by Activity:</b>		2020		2021		2022		2022		Increase/Decrease	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		from 2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
<b>Federal Agencies</b>											
Agency for International Development	Pos./BA	24		22		19		19		0	
	FTE/Obl.	14	\$2,981	19	\$3,337	19	\$7,050	19	\$7,050	0	\$0
Department of Agriculture	Pos./BA	42		50		62		62		0	
	FTE/Obl.	25	3,403	34	7,446	49	8,754	49	8,754	0	0
Department of Commerce	Pos./BA	31		20		39		39		0	
	FTE/Obl.	18	2,399	13	2,241	29	3,367	29	3,367	0	0
Department of Defense	Pos./BA	11		11		8		8		0	
	FTE/Obl.	7	1,009	7	1,553	7	1,329	7	1,329	0	0
Department of Education	Pos./BA	192		299		171		171		0	
	FTE/Obl.	122	21,097	153	27,130	149	31,307	149	31,307	0	0
Department of Energy	Pos./BA	8		6		9		9		0	
	FTE/Obl.	6	1,012	6	2,085	10	1,597	10	1,597	0	0
Department of Health and Human Services	Pos./BA	672		865		1,132		1,132		0	
	FTE/Obl.	420	55,131	445	64,318	433	66,117	433	66,117	0	0
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Pos./BA	386		907		180		180		0	
	FTE/Obl.	241	28,304	438	64,975	122	26,426	122	26,426	0	0
Department of Justice	Pos./BA	685		955		2,144		2,144		0	
	FTE/Obl.	416	45,113	439	52,634	463	58,630	463	58,630	0	0
Department of Labor	Pos./BA	1,407		2,154		1,908		1,908		0	
	FTE/Obl.	847	90,029	884	97,628	946	96,354	946	96,354	0	0
Department of Transportation	Pos./BA	26		19		71		71		0	
	FTE/Obl.	20	3,320	20	3,882	72	10,915	72	10,915	0	0
Department of Treasury	Pos./BA	2		1		0		0		0	
	FTE/Obl.	1	178	1	168	1	168	1	168	0	0
National Science Foundation	Pos./BA	160		278		152		152		0	
	FTE/Obl.	107	17,219	188	30,965	148	23,428	148	23,428	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	Pos./BA	0		0		0		0		0	
	FTE/Obl.	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Agencies	Pos./BA	74		80		79		79		0	
	FTE/Obl.	48	7,604	60	10,130	60	9,000	60	9,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Reimbursable Services	Pos./BA	7		15		0		0		0	
	FTE/Obl.	4	631	13	2,494	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Federal Agencies	Pos./BA	3,727		5,682		5,974		5,974		0	
	FTE/Obl.	2,296	279,445	2,720	370,986	2,508	344,442	2,508	344,442	0	0
<b>Non-Federal</b>											
Non-Federal (Special Statistical Work)	Pos./BA	114		111		113		113		0	
	FTE/Obl.	68	13,716	84	14,550	102	17,589	102	17,589	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	3,841		5,793		6,087		6,087		0	
	FTE/Obl.	2,364	293,161	2,804	385,536	2,610	362,031	2,610	362,031	0	0

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Working Capital Fund  
SUMMARY OF FINANCING - REIMBURSABLE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
Total Obligations	\$293,161	\$385,536	\$362,031	\$362,031	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	(337,040)	(362,003)	(340,442)	(340,442)	0
Non-Federal sources	(6,320)	(19,533)	(17,589)	(17,589)	0
Recoveries	(2,831)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(277,456)	(330,486)	(330,486)	(330,486)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	330,486	330,486	330,486	330,486	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts (-)	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts (+)	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Working Capital Fund**  
**SUMMARY OF FINANCING - APPROPRIATED**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
Total Obligations	\$583,969	\$860,094	\$562,571	\$562,571	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	(602,009)	(595,609)	(522,047)	(522,047)	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(16,629)	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(27,832)	(62,501)	(27,016)	(27,016)	0
Unobligated balance, transferred	0	(208,000)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	62,501	27,016	7,492	7,492	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts (-)	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts (+)	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Working Capital Fund  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Working Capital Fund

		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Reimbursable Programs:							
Economic Programs	Pos.	377		544		478	
	FTE/Obl.	284	\$43,349	319	\$52,625	414	\$68,384
Demographic Programs	Pos.	3,332		5,107		5,463	
	FTE/Obl.	2,006	233,226	2,377	308,720	2,074	270,740
Decennial Programs & Special Censuses	Pos.	0		0		2	
	FTE/Obl.	2	632	1	619	2	643
Other Programs	Pos.	132		142		144	
	FTE/Obl.	72	15,954	107	23,572	120	22,264
Non-Reimbursable Programs:							
Management, Administration & IT Infrastructure	Pos.	0		0		0	
	FTE/Obl.	0	506,729	0	571,840	0	485,224
Cost Collection	Pos.	0		0		0	
	FTE/Obl.	0	77,240	0	80,254	0	77,347
IT Modernization and Facilities Infrastructure Improvement	Pos.	0		0		0	
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	208,000	0	0
Total	Pos.	3,841		5,793		6,087	
	FTE/Obl.	2,364	977,130	2,804	1,245,630	2,610	924,602

### Goal Statement

As a revolving account, the Working Capital Fund (WCF) supports Census enterprise-wide services and a significant reimbursable survey line of business conducted mostly for other Federal agencies.

### Base Program

The WCF was created by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (P.L. 104-208). The fund was established for the purpose of providing services that are more advantageously provided on a centralized basis. The fund supports major administrative services and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure, as well as statistical research and methodological work that benefits the enterprise. The fund also includes a large portfolio of survey and statistical projects conducted on a reimbursable basis for other Federal agencies, as well as state and local governments. It finances a limited catalog of product sales to the public. Finally, the WCF contains a Cost Collection account that aggregates funding for non-severable projects that are funded from more than one source where employees working on these projects cannot reasonably divide their salaries among multiple sources of funding.

### Statement of Operating Objectives

The WCF is an enterprise-level revolving fund supporting the Census Bureau by funding centralized services and projects, and equitably distributing costs to the beneficiaries of such services and projects, including internal stakeholders and reimbursable customers.

### Explanation and Justification

#### **Reimbursable Programs**

The Census Bureau conducts numerous surveys for other Federal and non-Federal organizations on a reimbursable basis annually. In FY 2022, the Census Bureau expects to conduct about \$362 million in reimbursable surveys. Examples of major reimbursable surveys are included in the table below. The Census Bureau manages this data collection through six regional offices that direct the work of thousands of field representatives, the National Processing Center and its associated telephone centers, and headquarters management and program divisions. Most of the costs associated with these efforts consist of salary and mileage costs for field representatives and statisticians in program divisions that process and analyze the data, as well as contracts and equipment for the information technology infrastructure supporting these surveys. The Census Bureau's field survey infrastructure is unique in the Federal Government and allows reimbursable customers to take advantage of the economies of scale that this offers and pursue the data collection that benefits their missions at a much lower cost than would be the case if those agencies had to collect the data directly.

#### **Economic Reimbursable Programs (\$68,384 Obl., 414 FTE/478 Pos.)**

The Census Bureau's Economic Directorate conducts over 20 programs for various Federal agencies including the Office of Management and Budget, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and the National Center for Education Statistics.

**Demographic Reimbursable Programs (\$270,740 Obl., 2,074 FTE/5,463 Pos.)**

The Demographic Reimbursable Surveys include some of the most important surveys conducted by the Federal Government including the Current Population Survey, conducted jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is the Nation's primary source of labor force data, which includes a wide variety of demographic and job characteristics. It is also the source of the widely reported U.S. national and state unemployment rates. Other key programs include the Consumer Expenditure Survey, the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the American Housing Survey.

**Decennial Reimbursable Programs (\$643 Obl., 2 FTE/2 Pos.)**

The most significant of the Decennial Reimbursable Programs are Special Censuses. A Special Census is a basic enumeration of population, housing units, group quarters and transitory locations, conducted by the Census Bureau at the request of a governmental unit. They are conducted on a cost-reimbursable basis.

**Other Reimbursable Programs (\$22,264 Obl., 120 FTE/144 Pos.)**

These consist of Reimbursable Programs conducted by the Census Bureau on behalf of others that do not fit into the major categories above as well as Fixed Fee Product Sales to the public. This is a special type of reimbursable activity where orders are placed by outside customers for fixed price products and services that are provided by the Census Bureau. Examples of these products and services are Age Search, Congressional Map Sales, and Special Reports. The prices are determined in advance with cost estimates that include all costs applicable to the Census Bureau activities required to produce the requested products and services.

**FY 2022 Estimated Reimbursable Obligations**  
(dollars in thousands)

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Service(s) Provided</b>	<b>FY 2022 Estimates</b>
Agency for International Development	Survey and Census Information, Leadership and Self Sufficiency, Other Tabulations & Surveys	\$7,050
Department of Agriculture	Agriculture Census, Other Tabulations & Surveys, CFFR Enhancement	8,754
Department of Commerce	Bus & Health Services, CFFR Enhancement, Server Consolidation, Foreign Direct Investment Link, Other Tabulations & Surveys	3,367
Department of Defense	Demographic/Urban Outline Support, CFFR Enhancement, Health Services, Plant Capacity Utilization Survey, Other Tabulations & Surveys	1,329
Department of Education	Private Schools Survey, National School and Staffing Survey, CFFR, NCES Poverty Statistics, School Survey on Crime and Safety, Other Tabulations & Surveys	31,307
Department of Energy	Manufacturer Energy Consumption, CFFR Enhancement, Other Tabulations & Surveys	1,597
Department of Health and Human Services	National Health Interview Surveys, National Hospital Discharge Survey, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey	66,117
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Housing Sales Survey, American Housing Survey, Residential Financial Survey, Other Tabulations & Surveys	26,426
Department of Justice	Juveniles in Residential Placement, National Crime Victimization Survey	58,630
Department of Labor	Consumer Expenditure Survey, National Longitudinal Survey, Current Population Survey (BLS funding), Demographic Survey Sample Redesign, American Time Use Survey, Telephone Point of Purchase Survey, Other Tabulations & Surveys	96,354
Department of Transportation	CFFR Enhancement, CFS Data Collection, Processing, and Dissemination, Vessel Data Tapes, Other Tabulations & Surveys	10,915
Department of Treasury	Other Tabulations & Surveys	168
National Science Foundation	Research & Development, Surveys of College Graduates, Other Tabulations & Surveys	23,428
Department Of Veterans Affairs	National Survey of Veterans Affairs (NSV)	0
Other Federal agencies	Research & Development, Single Audit, Fish Hunt Survey, Other Tabulations & Surveys	9,000
Miscellaneous Reimbursable Services	Other Tabulations & Surveys	0
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>344,442</b>
Non Federal Total/Fixed Fee		17,589
<b>Total Reimbursable</b>		<b>362,031</b>

## Notes:

1. CFFR = Consolidated Federal Funds Report
2. NCES = National Center for Education Statistics
3. CFS = Commodity Flow Survey
4. These planned obligations include one year, multi year, and no year appropriations.

## Non-Reimbursable Programs

### Management, Administration, & IT (\$485,224 Obl., 0 FTE/0 Pos.)<sup>1</sup>

The WCF conducts enterprise-wide services that support both appropriated and reimbursable programs. These services cover a wide range of critical administrative, management, research, and technical activities that are critical for the successful performance of the Census Bureau's mission and are key components of change that will position the bureau to respond effectively.

For FY 2022, the key management, administration, and IT activities and services of the WCF include:

- *Executive Direction*: The Office of the Director is the leadership of the Census Bureau, which consists of the Director, Deputy Director, and their immediate staff who manage the agency's program portfolio and enterprise risk register.
- *Policy Coordination*: Promotes and sustains policy and privacy principles that comply with laws for protecting the confidentiality of individuals; develops and disseminates policies related to data stewardship and privacy.
- *Research and Methodology*: Researches and conducts individual and collaborative research projects with internationally recognized experts that focus on issues critical to executing the Census Bureau's mission and the broader Federal statistical community. Currently, research projects conducted by internal and external researchers are supported by the Integrated Research Environment (IRE), funded centrally. The finite resources of the IRE are insufficient to meet the needs of large projects without degraded performance. To support research projects with large and variable resource requirements, the Census Bureau is implementing a Cloud Research Environment (CRE). Programs will directly fund the CRE based upon estimated resource consumption. The CRE serves internal Census Bureau users and external users based at FSRDCs and other Federal Government agencies. The IRE will remain available to users who do not require the enhanced capabilities of the CRE.
- *Human Resources, Equal Opportunity, and Administrative Services*: Encompasses an array of services that ensure the recruitment and retention of a diverse, highly skilled workforce that is aligned with program needs, promotes a competency-based and results-oriented performance culture, ensures equal opportunity in all employment matters, and administers the health and safety program of the Census Bureau; manages and directs the facility, property, and records management programs, oversees all aspects of contractor and employee security and pre-employment screening, and manages the Bureau's continuity of operations program.
- *Communications and Outreach Services*: Manages the Census Bureau's internal and external communications program, advises Bureau leadership and staff on Congressional matters, and coordinates with other governmental stakeholders. In addition, this activity develops integrated communications campaigns and explores innovative ways of communicating through social media and other evolving channels.

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<sup>1</sup> FTE and Positions in the Nonreimbursable Programs in the WCF are distributed to appropriated and reimbursable programs via an algorithm based on contributions to the Management, Administration, and IT; and Cost Collection PPAs. They are not shown here in order to avoid double counting.

- *Field Operations Management, Infrastructure, and Services:* Provides administrative, logistical, and infrastructure support necessary to carry out operations of the National Processing Center, located in Jeffersonville, Indiana. In addition, this activity provides management and support of the field data collection program at the six regional field offices, including data dissemination and customer outreach.
- *Budget, Financial Management, and Acquisition:* Prepares the official budget estimates for the Census Bureau working with the Department of Commerce, Office of Management and Budget for the Congress; and manages the execution of the enacted budget and coordinates the management of the Census Bureau WCF; provides timely, accurate, and complete financial information to stakeholders; establishes accounting policies; makes payments, collections, and prepares financial reports; performs internal control and compliance reviews; provides contracting services; and processes purchase actions for Census Bureau programs.

*Information Technology (IT) Management:* Manages the development of strategic, operational, and business IT plans for the Census Bureau and the implementation of IT program/project management and the Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC).

- *Application Services:* Provides software solutions in the procurement, development, use, and maintenance of software applications and products that support the broad spectrum of Census Bureau business needs and builds enterprise applications that serve multiple Census business areas.
- *Information Security:* Ensures compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), develops and maintains the Census Bureau IT security program, and assures that the bureau complies with procedures and safeguards for protection of IT resources and the confidentiality of program and administrative data.
- *Network, Data Center, and Telecommunications:* Provides enterprise-wide office automation, desktop, and peripherals support and services, manages the IT Service Help Desk and inventory management and control; delivers data communication services, maintains telecommunications resources; designs solutions for data communications objectives; operates and maintains the data center and maintains the stable and secure computing environment.

The WCF provides the vehicle where these services may be centrally executed, thus reducing duplicated services in each individual program. The centralization also provides the Census Bureau with the opportunity to standardize these services, which results in efficiencies, process improvements, and potential cost savings. All programs and projects, whether supported by direct or reimbursable funding sources, pay predetermined shares of the enterprise-wide services to ensure full recovery of the cost, based on actual usage and beneficiary.

Stewardship of the WCF is a major priority of the Census Bureau and it respects the desire of the Congress that the WCF contain only those programs and services necessary for the efficient functioning of the programs that these services support. The Census Bureau will continue to look for ways to remove programs from the WCF and direct charge whenever feasible.

The Census Bureau is consolidating licenses for a business intelligence software package within the WCF. Those charges have been direct-billed to the programs but an analysis of those charges has demonstrated that a significant proportion of the workforce uses that software and, as such, it would be more efficient to execute the contract funding the licenses in the WCF.

**Cost Collection (\$77,347 Obl., 0 FTE/0 Pos.)**

For FY 2022, the Cost Collection activities will continue to be established and charged to the WCF as an accounting mechanism to allow programs receiving mutual benefits from a single activity, but through a variety of funding sources, to share the cost of a single survey or project. In these situations, the program activities are executed in one funding project, so that employees at Headquarters and in the field can charge their time accurately. An example of a survey that utilizes a Cost Collection project is the Current Population Survey. A joint program between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), this survey collects data utilizing questions and modules that serve both agencies' mission needs. However, when a field representative is interviewing an individual household, dividing time of the interview between the Census Bureau's portion and the BLS portion is infeasible. Instead, the field representative charges their time to a Cost Collection project and these non-severable costs are distributed to the appropriated and/or reimbursable programs that fund these activities using an algorithmic spread based on specific level of participation in these combined efforts.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Working Capital Fund**  
**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$276,943	\$350,565	\$310,245	\$310,245	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	94,246	90,780	64,557	64,557	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	21,115	13,682	12,238	12,238	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
<b>11.9 Total personnel compensation</b>	<b>392,304</b>	<b>455,027</b>	<b>387,040</b>	<b>387,040</b>	<b>0</b>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	131,555	171,483	126,627	126,627	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	1,256	1,797	1,616	1,616	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	14,543	29,529	41,677	41,677	0
22 Transportation of things	3,006	3,203	3,839	3,839	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	34,725	34,668	22,892	22,892	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	903	1,477	1,110	1,110	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	32,088	18,091	12,361	12,361	0
24 Printing and reproduction	4,297	6,174	6,602	6,602	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	45,131	27,741	29,650	29,650	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	42,298	105,141	25,127	25,127	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	63,983	61,906	116,610	116,610	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	15,890	13,427	6,869	6,869	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	51	1,272	324	324	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	82,553	111,242	136,452	136,452	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	1,849	2,827	1,802	1,802	0
26 Supplies and materials	3,732	4,717	1,758	1,758	0
31 Equipment	5,436	131,505	2,246	2,246	0

Exhibit 16

Object Class	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Base	2022 Estimate	Increase/Decrease from 2022 Base
32 Lands and structures	0	64,403	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	74	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	1,452	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency	4	0	0	0	0
99.9 Total obligations	877,130	1,245,630	924,602	924,602	0
Recoveries	(19,460)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(305,288)	(392,987)	(357,502)	(357,502)	0
Unobligated balance, transferred	0	(208,000)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	392,987	357,502	337,978	337,978	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, canceled	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration	0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	945,369	977,145	880,078	880,078	0
Personnel Data					
Full-time Equivalent Employment:					
Full-time permanent	822	1,568	1,388	1,388	0
Other than full-time permanent	1,542	1,236	1,222	1,222	0
Total	2,364	2,804	2,610	2,610	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,379	1,949	1,997	1,997	0
Other than full-time permanent	2,462	3,844	4,090	4,090	0
Total	3,841	5,793	6,087	6,087	0

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Estimate
Consulting Services:			
Management and professional support services	\$384,973	\$477,356	\$152,955
Studies, analyses, evaluation	314,957	73,472	10,679
Engineering and technical services	487,512	97,046	51,309
Total	1,187,442	647,874	214,943

Consulting services are those of a pure nature relating to the governmental functions of agency administration and management, and agency problem management. These services are normally provided by persons or organizations generally considered to have knowledge and special abilities that are not usually available within the agency or not required on a permanent, ongoing basis.

Management and professional services deal with management data collection, policy review or development, program development, review or evaluation, systems engineering, and other management support services. Special studies and analyses deal with the highly specialized areas of activity, e.g. statistical modeling and analyses, economic data analysis, geospatial data collection and analysis, etc. Management and support services for research and development are procurement actions that meet the description of the preceding two categories with a research and development focus.

**Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Estimate
Periodicals	\$9,167	\$2,550	\$2,598
Pamphlets	21,404	7,906	8,056
Audiovisuals	708,776	20,055	20,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>739,347</b>	<b>30,511</b>	<b>31,090</b>

**Periodicals:** In addition to the Decennial Census (conducted every 10 years in years ending in zero), the Economic Census (conducted every 5 years in years ending in 2 and 7), and the American Community Survey (annual), the Census Bureau, on average, conducts 150 surveys annually that may ultimately result in 1,000 reports. These reports are distributed in print and available online to data users of all types, ranging from other government agencies to businesses, social service providers, researchers, libraries, and others. Many of these reports are recurring and parts of a series of reports issued on a regular basis.

**Pamphlets:** In an effort to promote the two major censuses noted above and the American Community Survey, the Census Bureau produces a variety of promotional materials designed to generate interest in higher response rates to these efforts. All the various forms, booklets and training materials to conduct the decennial census are needed in huge quantities. The agency also produces externally-focused materials related to reinforcing its mission and goals of providing valuable, accurate, quality data; recruitment of new staff; policies (such as responding to Freedom of Information Act requests or advice on how reporters can work more effectively with the Census Bureau); and other issues and topics of interest. The Census Bureau also prints and publish for the public, Complete Count Committee Guides for Tribal Leaders, local leaders, and national leaders.

**Audiovisuals:** This category includes both in-house and contracted costs for printing artwork and photographic slides and transparencies for presentations. This category also includes the production of promotional and media-use video, a daily radio program, posters and graphics, photography, and other multimedia products online and on disc. It also includes advertising and other promotional activities for Census Bureau surveys and program areas.

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARIES**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary .....	\$186,544	\$188,409	\$193,496
Average GS/GM Grade .....	11	11	11
Average GS/GM Salary .....	102,560	\$103,586	\$106,383

**Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF GAO AND OIG RECOMMENDATIONS**

31 U.S.C. 720, as amended January 3, 2019, requires the head of a federal agency to submit a written statement of the actions taken or planned on Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with the agency's first request for appropriations made more than 180 calendar days after the date of the report.

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act), passed on January 3, 2019, (P.L. 115-414) requires each agency to include, in its annual budget justification, a report that identifies each public recommendation issued by GAO and the agency's office of the inspector General (OIG) which has remained unimplemented for one year or more from the annual budget justification submission date. In addition, the Act requires a reconciliation between the agency records and the IGs' Semiannual Report to Congress (SAR).

**Section 1. Recommendations for which action plans were finalized since the last appropriations request.**

Include information on recommendations for which an action plan has been completed since the last budget report. If you have nothing to report, state "Nothing to Report."

Report Number	GAO-21-365
Report Title	Decennial Census: Bureau Should Assess Significant Data Collection Challenges as It Undertakes Planning for 2030
Issue Date	3/22/2021
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Evaluate how major operational changes in response to data collection challenges affected the quality and completeness of nonresponse follow-up and group quarters enumerations to inform 2030 Census planning. At a minimum, this evaluation should address: (1) late design changes; (2) procedures for accessing multi-unit buildings; (3) the process for reassigning cases; (4) supervisory alerts used to manage enumerators; (5) quality control over training assessments; and (6) the eResponse option for group quarter data collection.
Action(s) Planned	Action Plan under development. Due to GAO by 9/18/21.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	N/A

Target Completion Date	N/A
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	N/A

Report Number	OIG-21-018A
Report Title	Fundamental Security Safeguards Were Not in Place to Adequately Protect the IT Systems Supporting the 2020 Census
Issue Date	1/7/2021
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Develop and adhere to risk acceptance policies and procedures in accordance with the NIST RMF (NIST SP 800-37).
Action(s) Planned	The Census Bureau maintains and follows risk acceptance processes during authorization of all agency IT systems, to include systems supporting the decennial. As the Census Bureau moves beyond the decennial census and incorporates lessons learned into our enterprise practices, we will reinforce and strengthen policies and procedures related to risk management and risk acceptance.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	Planned
Target Completion Date	12/17/21
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Planned

Report Number	OIG-21-018A
Report Title	Fundamental Security Safeguards Were Not in Place to Adequately Protect the IT Systems Supporting the 2020 Census
Issue Date	1/7/2021
Recommendation Number	#2

Recommendation	Reassess all instances of security risks on the decennial IT infrastructure that were blanket-accepted without mitigation and ensure correct actions are taken to minimize existing security risks.
Action(s) Planned	Since initial authorization to operate in July 2018, the Census Bureau has conducted continuous monitoring on all decennial IT infrastructure and systems, including a review of all risk acceptance artifacts. IT Systems and related security artifacts, to include risk acceptance artifacts, were reviewed and reauthorized in July of 2019 and 2020 following the established continuous monitoring schedule. Census expects to take the following steps in relationship to this action plan: 1. Establish Decennial Disposition* Schedule (Completed) 2. Track Decennial Dispositioning Status (In Progress) 3. As part of the Ongoing Authorization process, Decennial will review all risk acceptances from prior assessments 4. Risk Acceptance(s) (RA) that have been implemented will be included in the continuous monitoring schedule o Census will repeat step 4 as needed until all to-be integrated Decennial systems begin continuous monitoring The Office of Information Security (OIS) is in the process of implementing the FY20-23 U.S. Census Bureau Cybersecurity and Privacy Strategy. As part this strategy, we are implementing improvements to our GRC tools, assessment procedures, and Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA&M) management. These changes will apply to all agency 3 IT systems, including Decennial systems that remain operational.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	Planned
Target Completion Date	8/31/23
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Planned

Report Number	OIG-21-018A
Report Title	Fundamental Security Safeguards Were Not in Place to Adequately Protect the IT Systems Supporting the 2020 Census
Issue Date	1/7/2021
Recommendation Number	#3
Recommendation	Ensure critical Security Operations Center (SOC) capabilities are in-place and operating as intended by immediately verifying (a) the implementation and operation of a file level encryption for all required resources; (b) the implementation of a technical solution for Data Loss Prevention (DLP) is fully functional; and (c) the implementation and complete vulnerability scanning coverage of all required databases.

Action(s) Planned	These recommendations were part of pre-existing plans that were communicated to the OIG and were successfully completed prior to the launch for Census Bureau systems supporting the decennial census. As of March 9, 2020: • File level encryption was active for all required resources, • The technical DLP solution was fully functioning, and • Vulnerability scans were running on all required databases. The Census Bureau continued to strengthen both security tools and posture throughout decennial self-response and non-response follow up operations following our plan, as communicated before and during the time of artifact collection. From the Census Bureau’s perspective, there are no remaining actions to be taken against this recommendation.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	Complete
Target Completion Date	3/9/20
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Complete

Report Number	OIG-21-018A
Report Title	Fundamental Security Safeguards Were Not in Place to Adequately Protect the IT Systems Supporting the 2020 Census
Issue Date	1/7/2021
Recommendation Number	#4
Recommendation	Regularly perform a thorough review of Active Directory configurations and ensure that all active accounts have the minimum access rights to fulfill operational requirements. Consider the feasibility of using specialized software tools to augment the Census Bureau’s review of Active Directory configurations.
Action(s) Planned	The Census Bureau immediately corrected the technical issues identified during the audit and implemented a process to conduct regular checks of Active Directory using Bloodhound and other tools. The Census Bureau is committed to continuously improving its processes and procedures and has established comprehensive monitoring of all admin and privileged accounts. Key aspects of our enhanced monitoring efforts 4 include: 1) Regular scans using Bloodhound; 2) Maintenance of accounts based on principles of least privilege; and 3) Expanded penetration testing of the environment.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	6/30/21
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	OIG-21-018A
Report Title	Fundamental Security Safeguards Were Not in Place to Adequately Protect the IT Systems Supporting the 2020 Census
Issue Date	1/7/2021
Recommendation Number	#5
Recommendation	Prioritize the enforcement of PIV and other forms of MFA by (a) establishing a procedure(s) to validate the enforcement of federal PIV requirements for all users accessing Census Bureau resources via government-owned computers; and (b) regularly verifying that all privileged access to the Census Bureau network or its resources for contractors working on-site at the Bowie Computer Center or Census Bureau headquarters in Suitland, Maryland, is protected with MFA in accordance with federal and department requirements.
Action(s) Planned	The Census Bureau reauthorized the "Acceptable Use Policy for U.S. Census Bureau Information Technology Resources," in September 2020. The Census Bureau also made substantial progress in the use of PIV authentication across all user laptops and devices and will continue work to enforce the policy listed above. The Census Bureau is committed to ensuring continued security by regularly verifying that all privileged access to the Census Bureau network and IT resources for contractors working on-site at the Bowie Computer Center or Census Bureau headquarters in Suitland, Maryland, is protected with MFA in accordance with federal and department requirements. We will continue to review and refine user and privileged user access methodologies, including overall policies and onboarding procedures.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	9/20/21
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	GAO-21-142
Report Title	2020 Census: Census Bureau Needs to Assess Data Quality Concerns Stemming from Recent Design Changes
Issue Date	12/3/2020
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Update and implement assessments, evaluations, and coverage measurement efforts to address the effects of the Bureau's response to COVID-19 that we identified, including data quality concerns and potential operational benefits from innovations.

Action(s) Planned	Action Plan under development. Due to GAO by 6/1/21.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	N/A
Target Completion Date	N/A
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	N/A

Report Number	OIG-21-001-A
Report Title	The Department Has Made Progress Meeting Its Responsibilities Under the Geospatial Data Act But Must Improve Control to Ensure Full Compliance
Issue Date	10/1/2020
Recommendation Number	#6
Recommendation	Assess geospatial data standards licensing needs and ensure the bureau adequately documents compliance with data and metadata standards.
Action(s) Planned	The Census Bureau's Chief of the Geography Division has assessed the Bureau's geospatial data standards licensing needs, and has started the process of procuring licenses for twelve (12) geospatial standards from the American National Standards Institute, Inc.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	12/31/2021
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	GAO-20-575
Report Title	Federal Advisory Committees: Actions Needed to Enhance Decision-Making Transparency and Cost Data Accuracy
Issue Date	9/10/2020
Recommendation Number	#4

Recommendation	The Director of the Census Bureau should require CSAC to compile meeting minutes and make them publicly available.
Action(s) Planned	In addition to the documentation and meeting materials already publicly archived for each CSAC meeting such as video recordings or transcripts, agendas, bureau responses to the CSAC recommendations and, since the April 10-11, 2014, meeting, copies of presenter presentations the Bureau will also make accessible meeting minutes from September 2020 onwards.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	Complete
Target Completion Date	9/1/2020
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Complete

Report Number	OIG-20-028-A
Report Title	The Department Needs to Improve Oversight Practices to Close Out Contract Files by Complying with Federal Regulations and Departmental Requirements
Issue Date	6/2/2020
Recommendation Number	#4
Recommendation	The Census Bureau Chief of Acquisition Division establish a periodic control to ensure that contracts are being closed timely and that closeout procedures are in compliance with federal and Departmental regulations.
Action(s) Planned	The Census Bureau implemented a new contract closeout process on October 1, 2017. The new contract closeout process includes increased supervision of staff, as well as the use of mandatory templates to ensure that contracts are closed-out in compliance with Federal and Departmental regulations. The contract files reviewed for this audit were closed out prior to the implementation of the new process.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	Complete
Target Completion Date	10/1/2017
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Complete

Report Number	OIG-20-028-A
Report Title	The Department Needs to Improve Oversight Practices to Close Out Contract Files by Complying with Federal Regulations and Departmental Requirements
Issue Date	6/2/2020
Recommendation Number	#7

Recommendation	The NOAA Director of Acquisition and Grants Office and Census Bureau Chief of Acquisition Division establish a periodic control to ensure that contracting officials follow records management requirements for contract files, including, but not limited to, record retention and dispositioning procedures.
Action(s) Planned	The Census Bureau implemented a new contract closeout process on October 1, 2017. The new contract closeout process includes templates to ensure that contracts are closed-out in compliance with Federal and Departmental regulations. The Census Bureau will perform a comprehensive review of the revised process to ensure that it contains adequate controls that specifically address records management/records retention requirements for contract files. If necessary, the Census Bureau will revise the process and/or provide contracting officials with supplemental training and guidance relating to records management/records retention.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	Complete
Target Completion Date	12/31/2020
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Complete

Report Number	OIG-20-025-A
Report Title	2020 Census: The Bureau Can Improve Oversight of Time-and-Materials Delivery Orders on the Integrated Communications Contract.
Issue Date	4/30/2020
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Develop a contractor surveillance plan for Bureau staff to follow for all applicable contracting actions.
Action(s) Planned	The Acquisition Division will develop training materials that include a baseline Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP) template for use on all applicable contracting actions. The materials will serve to further educate the acquisition workforce on using contractor surveillance plans when applicable. The QASP template will serve as the baseline for contractor surveillance plans that can be tailored to each unique contracting action as necessary. The Acquisition Division will deliver the newly developed training materials and baseline QASP to the Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) managing the 2020 Integrated Communications Campaign (ICC) contract, as well as to all Contracting Officer's in the Acquisition Division.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	In-Progress
Target Completion Date	12/31/2020
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	In-Progress

Report Number	OIG-20-025-A
Report Title	2020 Census: The Bureau Can Improve Oversight of Time-and-Materials Delivery Orders on the Integrated Communications Contract.
Issue Date	4/30/2020
Recommendation Number	#2
Recommendation	Require contracting officers to obtain the FAR-required supporting documentation from the contractor to meet the contract requirements and before authorizing payment of T&M vouchers.
Action(s) Planned	The Acquisition Division will develop training materials that include a time and materials voucher review guide to educate both Contracting Officer's (COs) and Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) and to serve as a job-aid for reviewing time and materials vouchers. The Acquisition Division will deliver the training materials and voucher review guide to the Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) managing the 2020 Integrated Communications Campaign (ICC) contract, as well as to all Contracting Officer's in the Acquisition Division.
Action Status (Planned, In-Progress or Complete)	Complete
Target Completion Date	12/31/2020
Recommendation Status (Planned, In-Progress, or Complete)	Complete (now Closed-Implemented)

**Section 2. Implementation of GAO public recommendations issued no less than one year ago that are designated by GAO as 'Open' or 'Closed-Unimplemented.'**

Open Recommendation(s) the Department has decided not to implement.

Include information on all open recommendations made one year or more ago that the Department / bureau do not plan to implement. GAO recommendations are open until officially closed by GAO.

Report Number	Nothing to report
Report Title	
Issue Date	
Recommendation Number	
Recommendation	

Open Recommendation(s) the Department plans to implement.

Include information on all open recommendations made one year or more ago that the Department / bureau plans to implement. GAO recommendations are open until officially closed by GAO.

Report Number	GAO 10-59
Report Title	2010 Census: Census Bureau Has Made Progress on Schedule and Operational Control Tools, but Needs to Prioritize Remaining System Requirements
Issue Date	11/13/2009
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	To improve the Bureau's use of its master schedule to manage the 2020 decennial census, the Secretary of Commerce should require the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau to include estimates of the resources, such as labor, materials, and overhead costs, in the 2020 integrated schedule for each activity as the schedule is built, and prepare to carry out other steps as necessary to conduct systematic schedule risk analyses on the 2020 schedule.
Target Implementation Date	2030 recommendation
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 11-45
Report Title	2010 Census: Key Efforts to Include Hard-to-Count Populations Went Generally as Planned; Improvements Could Make the Efforts More Effective for Next Census
Issue Date	12/14/2010
Recommendation Number	#2
Recommendation	To help improve the effectiveness of the Bureau's outreach and enumeration efforts, especially for HTC populations, should they be used again in the 2020 Census, and improve the Bureau's marketing/outreach efforts, the Secretary of Commerce should require the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs as well as the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau to develop mechanisms to increase coordination and communication between the partnership and local census office staff. Possible actions include offering more opportunities for joint training, establishing protocols for coordination, and more effectively leveraging the partnership contact database to better align partnership outreach activities with local needs.
Target Implementation Date	12/31/2020
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 11-45
Report Title	2010 Census: Key Efforts to Include Hard-to-Count Populations Went Generally as Planned; Improvements Could Make the Efforts More Effective for Next Census
Issue Date	12/14/2010
Recommendation Number	#6
Recommendation	To help improve the effectiveness of the Bureau's outreach and enumeration efforts, especially for HTC populations, should they be used again in the 2020 Census, and to improve some of the Bureau's key efforts to enumerate HTC populations, the Secretary of Commerce should require the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs as well as the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau to determine the factors that led to the staffing issues observed during SBE and take corrective actions to ensure more efficient SBE staffing levels in 2020.
Target Implementation Date	12/31/2020
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 11-45
Report Title	2010 Census: Key Efforts to Include Hard-to-Count Populations Went Generally as Planned; Improvements Could Make the Efforts More Effective for Next Census
Issue Date	12/14/2010
Recommendation Number	#7
Recommendation	To help improve the effectiveness of the Bureau's outreach and enumeration efforts, especially for HTC populations, should they be used again in the 2020 Census, and to improve some of the Bureau's key efforts to enumerate HTC populations, the Secretary of Commerce should require the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs as well as the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau to evaluate the extent to which each special enumeration activity improved the count of traditionally hard-to-enumerate groups and use the results to help inform decision making on spending for these programs in 2020.
Target Implementation Date	12/31/2020
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 14-59
Report Title	2020 Census: Bureau Needs to Improve Scheduling Practices to Enhance Ability to Meet Address List Development Deadlines
Issue Date	12/19/2013
Recommendation Number	#3
Recommendation	To help maintain a more thorough and insightful 2020 Census development schedule in order to better manage risks to a successful 2020 Census, the Secretary of Commerce and Undersecretary of Economic Affairs should direct the U.S. Census Bureau to improve the credibility of schedules, including conducting a quantitative risk assessment.
Target Implementation Date	2030 Recommendation

Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 16-48
Report Title	2020 Census: Additional Actions Would Help the Bureau Realize Potential
Issue Date	10/20/2015
Recommendation Number	#2
Recommendation	To help ensure the Bureau focuses its resources on those activities that show promise for substantially reducing enumeration cost, in advance of the 2016 Census Test and later tests, the Secretary of Commerce should direct the Under Secretary of the Economics and Statistics Administration and the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau to, ensure systematic capture of information about field-work cases that experience problems by including information in enumerator training about where to record the issues, who to contact, what details to include, and the importance of doing so.
Target Implementation Date	12/15/15
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 16-628
Report Title	2020 Census: Census Bureau Needs to Improve Its Life-Cycle Cost Estimating Process
Issue Date	6/30/2016
Recommendation Number	#3
Recommendation	To ensure Bureau and congressional confidence that the Bureau's budgeted contingencies are at appropriate levels, the Secretary of Commerce and Under Secretary for Economic Affairs should direct the Census Bureau to improve control over how risk and uncertainty are accounted for and communicated with the Bureau's decennial cost estimation process, such as by implementing and institutionalizing processes or methods for doing so with clear guidance.
Target Implementation Date	2030 Recommendation
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 17-191
Report Title	2020 Census: Additional Actions Could Strengthen Field Data Collection Efforts
Issue Date	01/26/2017
Recommendation Number	#4

Recommendation	The Secretary of Commerce and Under Secretary for Economic Affairs should direct the Census Bureau to revise and test procedures on how to better leverage enumerator-collected information on the best time or day to conduct interviews, and ensure enumerators are properly trained on these procedures.
Target Implementation Date	12/31/2018
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 19-140
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Address Challenges to Enumerating Hard-to-Count Groups
Issue Date	12/10/2018
Recommendation Number	#2
Recommendation	The Secretary of Commerce should ensure that the Director of the Census Bureau identifies and implements changes to align census field supervisor screening, authorities, and information flows to allow greater use of the census field supervisor position to provide supervisory support to enumerators.
Target Implementation Date	6/28/2019
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 19-140
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Address Challenges to Enumerating Hard-to-Count Groups
Issue Date	12/10/2018
Recommendation Number	#3
Recommendation	The Secretary of Commerce should ensure that the Director of the Census Bureau enables area census offices to prepare targeted, mid-operation training or guidance as needed to address procedural changes or implementation issues encountered locally during Non-Response Follow-Up.
Target Implementation Date	6/28/2019
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 19-399
Report Title	2020 Census: Additional Actions Needed to Manage Risk
Issue Date	May 31, 2019
Recommendation Number	#4

Recommendation	The Secretary of Commerce should ensure that the Director of the Census Bureau updates the Bureau's decennial risk management plan to require that risk mitigation and contingency plans, including the risk register descriptions and separate plans, have the seven key attributes for helping to ensure they contain the information needed to manage risk.
Target Implementation Date	May/June 2021
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 19-431-T
Report Title	2020 Census: Further Actions Needed to Reduce Key Risks to a Successful Enumeration
Issue Date	4/30/2019
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	The Secretary of Commerce should direct the Director of the Census Bureau to direct the Census Bureau's Chief Information Officer (CIO) to take steps to ensure that identified corrective actions for cybersecurity weaknesses are implemented within prescribed time frames.
Target Implementation Date	August 2019
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	Yes
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Identify metrics on the extent to which governments participating in LUCA overlap in their coverage of residents, as well as the characteristics of participants such as type of government and geographic area, and reports on such metrics.
Target Implementation Date	December 2021
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#2

Recommendation	Take steps to conduct in-office reviews of a greater share of addresses submitted by governments before the addresses are added to the Bureau's address list for potential field work.
Target Implementation Date	2030 recommendation
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#3
Recommendation	Consult with OMB to report on the factors that led to enumeration outcomes of addresses reinstated to the Bureau's master address list by the LUCA appeals process.
Target Implementation Date	December 2021
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#4
Recommendation	Identify and track specific costs for related address list development efforts.
Target Implementation Date	Q1FY2021
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#5

Recommendation	Improve the use of LUCA results to inform procedures of other decennial operations, such as sharing information on address update quality to inform NRFU planning or administrative records modeling.
Target Implementation Date	November 2022
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#6
Recommendation	Realign the schedule of LUCA-related programs to provide participants with more time to review addresses.
Target Implementation Date	2030 recommendation
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#7
Recommendation	Use the Bureau's data on hard-to-count areas to inform geographic activities such as: targeting LUCA outreach to tribal, state, and local governments; planning additional rounds of in-office address canvassing; and providing feedback to tribal, state, and local governments on gaps in their respective address data.
Target Implementation Date	November 2022
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Report Number	GAO 20-17
Report Title	2020 Census: Actions Needed to Improve Census Bureau's Process for Working with Governments to Build Address List
Issue Date	10/23/2019
Recommendation Number	#8

Recommendation	Reexamine LUCA in conjunction with stakeholders, other federal agencies as appropriate, and Congress to address the issues we have identified, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦Identifying and assessing alternatives and describing corresponding effects on the decennial census.</li> <li>◦Reporting out on the assessment of alternatives, including justifications.</li> <li>◦Developing legislative proposals, as appropriate, for any changes needed to LUCA and address data in order to implement preferred alternatives.</li> </ul>
Target Implementation Date	2030 recommendation
Closure Request Pending with GAO (Yes/No)	No
Clear Budget Implications (Yes/No)	No

Recommendations designated by GAO as “Closed-Unimplemented” in 2020.

Report Number	GAO 11-45
Report Title	2010 Census: Key Efforts to Include Hard-to-Count Populations Went Generally as Planned; Improvements Could Make the Efforts More Effective for Next Census
Issue Date	12/14/2010
Recommendation Number	#5
Recommendation	To help improve the effectiveness of the Bureau's outreach and enumeration efforts, especially for HTC populations, should they be used again in the 2020 Census, and to improve some of the Bureau's key efforts to enumerate HTC populations, the Secretary of Commerce should require the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs as well as the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau to assess visitation, response rate, and other applicable data on Be Counted/Quality Assistant Center locations and use that information to revise site selection guidance for 2020.
Reason Not Implemented	GAO has categorized this recommendation as Closed but not implemented because program changes by the Census Bureau have made the recommendation moot. GAO has concurred on this and indicates, “while the intent of the recommendation has not been satisfied, time or circumstances have rendered the recommendation invalid.”

**Section 3. Implementation of OIG public recommendations issued no less than one year for which Final Action has not been Taken or Action Not Recommended has been Taken**

Include information on all OIG recommendations that are still officially open. Commerce OIG recommendations are open until closed by the Department OIG Liaison.

Report Number	OIG-16-025-A
Report Title	The Census Working Capital Fund Lacks Transparency
Issue Date	4/18/2016
Recommendation Number	#2
Recommendation	We recommend that the Director of the Census Bureau obtain an opinion from the Department of Commerce Office of General Counsel to determine whether funds from the IOE program, carried over in FY 2010 and FY 2011, are considered earned revenue.
Target Implementation Date	6/30/2016
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	Pending opinion from OGC
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG-18-018-A
Report Title	2020 Census: The Number and Location of Area Census Offices May Not Reflect NRFU Workload Demands and Will Not Result in Projected Cost Savings
Issue Date	4/30/2018
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Assess the impact the increased NRFU workload totals and enumerator rations will have on the NRFU operation and document, monitor, and periodically validate the assumptions for ACO planning throughout the remaining 2020 Census planning activities.
Target Implementation Date	Continually through the 2020 Census
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	Recommendation is due through the 2020 Census
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG-18-018-A
Report Title	2020 Census: The Number and Location of Area Census Offices May Not Reflect NRFU Workload Demands and Will Not Result in Projected Cost Savings
Issue Date	4/30/2018

Recommendation Number	#2
Recommendation	(a) Reassess ACO space acquisition risk register items' cost and schedule impacts and risk ratings, and create contingency plans to effectively address risks and (b) formalize the roles and responsibilities of General Services Administration (GSA) and Bureau personnel tasked with ACO space acquisition activities.
Target Implementation Date	Continually through the 2020 Census
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	Recommendation is due through the 2020 Census
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG-18-018-A
Report Title	2020 Census: The Number and Location of Area Census Offices May Not Reflect NRFU Workload Demands and Will Not Result in Projected Cost Savings
Issue Date	4/30/2018
Recommendation Number	#3
Recommendation	(a) Ensure cost reduction estimates are reasonable and supportable and (b) identify and include potential cost overruns related to space acquisition activities as part of any contingency funding for the 2020 Census.
Target Implementation Date	December 2018
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	The Life Cycle Cost Estimate was provided to OIG in July 2019. Pending OIG concurrence to close recommendation.
Closure Request Pending	Yes

Report Number	OIG-19-002-A
Report Title	The Census Bureau Must Improve Its Implementation of the Risk Management Framework
Issue Date	10/30/2018
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Update the Bureau's Risk Management Framework Methodology to include additional procedures that leverage automated reporting, to ensure that deviations from continuous monitoring plans are reported more timely to senior management designated as the authorizing official and to IT security management.
Target Implementation Date	2/26/2021
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	The Census Bureau has developed Executive Steering Committee (ESC) dashboards which have since been transitioned to Tableau to communicate timely and relevant information related to the RMF. Census is currently using Tableau Dashboards to support CISO briefings to the CIO on vulnerabilities and POA&Ms.
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG-19-002-A
Report Title	The Census Bureau Must Improve Its Implementation of the Risk Management Framework
Issue Date	10/30/2018
Recommendation Number	#3

Recommendation	Develop both manual and automated procedures to help ensure that complete descriptions of system security controls are entered into RMPS, reviewed, and approved as part of the system authorization process.
Target Implementation Date	3/31/2019
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	The Census Bureau completed a review of RMPS and supplied implementation descriptions for all components in the fall of 2019. The Bureau is monitoring the progress on the draft of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 800-53 rev 5 A, and plans to implement all updates in RSA Archer as they become available.
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG-19-002-A
Report Title	The Census Bureau Must Improve Its Implementation of the Risk Management Framework
Issue Date	10/30/2018
Recommendation Number	#4
Recommendation	Ensure that assessment procedures include provisions (both manual and automated) for quality control associated with the validation of security control assessments.
Target Implementation Date	2/26/2021
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	Assessment procedures were updated in 2018 to include a quality control process for manual assessments. Work is complete, pending formal close out.
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG-19-002-A
Report Title	The Census Bureau Must Improve Its Implementation of the Risk Management Framework
Issue Date	10/30/2018
Recommendation Number	#7
Recommendation	Clearly document the rationale for common control decisions within RMPS
Target Implementation Date	2/26/2021
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	RSA Archer will be deployed and built out so that Information System Security Officers and System Owners can provide rationale for utilizing an inherited ECCP when authorizing a new system.
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG 19-008-A
Report Title	2020 Census: Issues Observed During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test's Address Canvassing Operation Indicate Risk to Address List Quality
Issue Date	2/6/2019
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Evaluate how the number of incorrectly categorized passive blocks will affect Census quality and how those errors may affect demographic groups.
Target Completion Date	11/30/2022

Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	The U.S. Census Bureau will conduct an evaluation in the 2020 Census that will try to measure the accuracy of the Address Canvassing operation, including in-office and in-field components.
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG 19-008-A
Report Title	2020 Census: Issues Observed During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test's Address Canvassing Operation Indicate Risk to Address List Quality
Issue Date	2/6/2019
Recommendation Number	#3
Recommendation	Include a nationally representative statistical sample of passive blocks in the 2020 Census in-field operation and report the estimated number of missed households.
Target Completion Date	9/30/2021
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	The Census Bureau will measure the coverage of the 2020 Census as part of the PES. The PES will provide national estimates of census net coverage error and components of census coverage for housing units and people living in housing units. This will be accomplished by conducting a survey in a sample of blocks, collecting data for housing units and people living in the housing units that is independent of the census. To estimate missed housing units, the sample of housing units is matched to the census to determine what was missed or counted in error. The sample is a nationally representative sample of all areas, including passive and active areas.
Closure Request Pending	No

Report Number	OIG 19-008-A
Report Title	2020 Census: Issues Observed During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test's Address Canvassing Operation Indicate Risk to Address List Quality
Issue Date	2/6/2019
Recommendation Number	#5
Recommendation	Assess the risks to the 2020 Census that have arisen as a result of the limitations identified during the 2018 E2E Test's address canvassing operation.
Target Completion Date	1/31/2019

Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	Though the In-Office Address Canvassing operation is conducted nationwide, the Census Bureau recognizes the challenges associated with conducting in-office work in rural areas. For that reason, the 2020 Census will rely on field operations, such as Update Leave and Update Enumerate. These operations update the address list at the time of enumeration. The rules for determining which areas are included in these operations rely on the percent address coverage on the United States Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File, not the pass/fail status of the In-Office Address Canvassing operation. The Census Bureau will rely on the In-Office Address Canvassing operation to create the workload for the In-Field Address Canvassing operation in non-rural or city-style areas. As explained above, the Census Bureau will conduct an evaluation of the Address Canvassing operation in the Post-Enumeration Survey. The Census Bureau is ensuring that all processes and systems that will be used during the 2020 Census Address Canvassing Operation will be tested and operational, including those processes and systems not present in the 2018 E2E Census Test. We have finalized the workload criteria for the operation. We will continue to test all management and operational reports, systems, and devices that will be used during the operation.
Closure Request Pending	Yes

Report Number	OIG-20-016-A
Report Title	2020 Census: Some Decennial Census Data Quality Assurance Methods Were Not Tested or Did Not Work as Intended During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test
Issue Date	1/30/2020
Recommendation Number	#1
Recommendation	Develop a strategy to immediately address quality assurance issues that may occur during the early stages of the self-response and NRFU operations.
Target Completion Date	October 2019
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	<p>The strategy for addressing quality assurance issues for 2020 self-response has included planning, designing, building, and testing a comprehensive self-response quality assurance (SRQA) system. While testing of the system could not occur simultaneously with the self-response period for the 2018 End-to-End Test, data gathered from the 2018 End-to-End Test, along with simulated falsified data, was part of extensive SRQA system testing in 2019. In addition, the Census Bureau conducted data model validation testing in late 2019 and through January 2020 using response data from the 2016 Census Test, along with more simulated falsified responses generated by an independent testing group within the Census Bureau. Analysis of results from these testing efforts indicates that the automated data processing component of the 2020 SRQA system should be able to identify falsified responses consistently, based on numerous falsification scenarios identified during the planning and design phases. Lastly, a team of analysts who make up the staff of the SRQA operations center will interactively review each group of suspicious responses identified by the automated data models, and a separate team will conduct analysis of the response data, looking for trends or other indicators of suspected falsification outside the automated system.</p> <p>For the Non Response Followup (NRFU) operation, the strategy to address quality assurance issues included testing components of the NRFU reinterview that were not fully tested as part of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test. That additional testing was conducted from September 17, 2019, to October 04, 2019. The Census Bureau analyzed results from the test and implemented the necessary changes needed to ensure the successful execution of NRFU reinterview. The changes necessary were minor and included updates to the training database used to train matching technicians at the National Processing Center, as well as fixing minor defects in the systems/data that support NRFU reinterview. The Census Bureau is confident that the 2020 NRFU reinterview systems and processes will identify and mitigate enumerator issues that could negatively impact data quality during the 2020 Census.</p>

Closure Request Pending	Yes
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Report Number	OIG-20-016-A
Report Title	2020 Census: Some Decennial Census Data Quality Assurance Methods Were Not Tested or Did Not Work as Intended During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test
Issue Date	1/30/2020
Recommendation Number	#2
Recommendation	Determine the optimal time during NRFU to begin closeout procedures and ensure that systems support those procedures prior to the 2020 Census.
Target Completion Date	Complete
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	The Census Bureau will analyze results of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test to determine the optimal time to begin closeout procedures. The result of that analysis were incorporated into the enhanced 2020 Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) contact strategy. The contact strategy is outlined in the Detailed Operational Plan for the NRFU Operation and includes updated time frames for Phase 2 and the Closeout Phase. The Census Bureau will also thoroughly test the contact strategy, including processes and procedures for the closeout phase, prior to the start of the NRFU operation. The Census Bureau has tested system processes, staff procedures, and their integration in four main components. Program level testing ensures the supporting systems perform according to specification, including functionality related to the contact strategy and closeout. That testing was completed on April 10, 2020. User acceptance testing was completed on March 11, 2020, and allowed operational subject matter experts to confirm that systems and processes for closeout worked as intended. Two types of operational testing of the contact strategy were also performed. First, a dry run in which staff with some knowledge of the operation acted as census field managers (CFM), census field supervisors (CFS), and NRFU Enumerators. These staff were trained using the 2020 NRFU training content and used integrated systems to perform the NRFU operation in a test environment. That testing included the processes and procedures for NRFU closeout and was completed on January 16, 2020. The second operational test was the run for record. It was similar in scope to the dry run, but the Census Bureau utilized staff with limited or no knowledge of the 2020 NRFU operation. The run for record was successfully completed on February 28, 2020.
Closure Request Pending	Yes

Report Number	OIG-20-016-A
Report Title	2020 Census: Some Decennial Census Data Quality Assurance Methods Were Not Tested or Did Not Work as Intended During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test
Issue Date	1/30/2020
Recommendation Number	#4
Recommendation	Monitor the resolution of alerts at a national level to identify whether alerts are (a) resolved timely and (b) functioning correctly during the operation.
Target Completion Date	Complete

Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	The Census Bureau has developed reports to identify the rate of alert resolution nationally and for each Area Census Office (ACO) and has a plan in place to communicate with regional staff when they fall short of expected resolution rates. Modifications were made to the alerts to correct problems identified in the 2018 Census Test. For 2020, field and headquarters staff will monitor reports in addition to the alerts to ensure performance is accurately assessed.
Closure Request Pending	Yes

Report Number	OIG-20-016-A
Report Title	2020 Census: Some Decennial Census Data Quality Assurance Methods Were Not Tested or Did Not Work as Intended During the 2018 End-to-End Census Test
Issue Date	1/30/2020
Recommendation Number	#5
Recommendation	Develop a strategy to remedy alert issues and communicate appropriate procedures and instructions to field staff if monitoring efforts identify issues.
Target Completion Date	Complete
Reason No Final Action Taken or Action Not Recommended Taken	If an alert issue arises, Field Division will utilize existing communication channels to provide details and instructions to field staff. This includes the use of operations logs and regular meetings that will occur throughout the operations.
Closure Request Pending	Yes

**Section 4. Discrepancies between this report and the semiannual reports submitted by the Commerce Office of Inspector General or reports submitted by the GAO**

Nothing to Report.

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## FY 2022 Annual Performance Plan / FY 2020 Annual Performance Report (APPR) Backup

### Overview of Bureau Accomplishments

SO 4.1: In-Field Address Canvassing Data Completion –The In-Office Address Canvassing operation proved to be a great success with workers able to verify 65 percent of the nation’s address using information from the U.S. Postal Service; data from tribal, state, and local governments and third parties (i.e., commercial vendors); and reviewing satellite imagery. About 32,000 listers then verified the remaining 35 percent (about 50 million addresses) through In-Field Address Canvassing. These innovations resulted in costs approximately 2.5 times less than in 2010, when 150,000 census workers had to walk 100 percent of the nation’s roads—600 million miles—to verify addresses. Address Canvassing improves and refines the Census Bureau’s address list of households nationwide, which is necessary to deliver invitations to respond to the census.

SO 4.1: Launch Integrated Communications Campaign – January 2020 saw the launch of a \$500 million-plus public education and outreach campaign featuring more than 1,000 advertisements designed to inform the public about the importance of responding to the 2020 Census. Ads reaching multicultural and historically undercounted audiences aired nationwide while ads for general audiences began running in February 2020. The 2020 Census Integrated Communications Campaign was one of the first campaigns to adapt advertising to the country’s new post-COVID-19 reality. Its media plan was designed to reach more than 99 percent of the nation’s households to educate the public about the importance of the 2020 Census and to encourage response. One of its key elements, based on a decade of research and planning, is its flexibility. As people continue to adjust their lifestyles in the COVID-19 environment, the Census Bureau has used this built-in flexibility to adapt its communications strategies, using sophisticated, industry-leading research to ensure that the outreach resonates with all audiences and is culturally relevant. The Census Bureau has closely tracked results throughout the campaign to continue to assess the effectiveness of the outreach and made changes to optimize response among all population segments, including hard-to-count audiences.

SO 4.1: Conduct Self-Response Data Collection: Internet, mail, and phone– In March 2020, the 2020 Census Self-Response Rate Map was launched. This interactive map is used to help community leaders, the media, and the public track self-response to the 2020 Census, that is, where census forms were completed online, by mail, or by phone. The map, available on [2020census.gov/response-rates](https://2020census.gov/response-rates), displays 2020 Census self-response rates as a reference point for states, counties, cities, census tracts, and various other geographies around the country. The map was updated daily at 3 p.m. EDT seven days a week from March 20 to May 31, five days a week from June 1 to September 11, and Mondays only beginning September 14. Data collection ended on October 15.

SO 4.2: Economic Census and Census of Governments – The Census Bureau exceeded the target of releasing 70% of the 2017 Economic Census Geographic Area Series product with 100% released by the end of August. The Economic Census is the Nation’s most comprehensive collection of information on business activity. A detailed project plan was prepared for all components of the 2022 Census of Governments.

SO 2.3: The Opportunity Project – The Opportunity Project (TOP) is an innovation program based out of the U.S. Census Bureau that brings together technologists, government, and communities to create digital products that tackle public-facing challenges using Federal open data. In 2020, TOP has facilitated two robust sprints focused on eight different problem statements surrounding environmental challenges of the natural and built environment. The sprints so far have brought together over 260 participants ranging from academia, researchers, universities, technology, advocacy, conservation, state and local government and tribal groups. The Opportunity Project team has also developed TOPx, an adaptable web-based toolkit that allows Federal agencies to utilize the TOP model and facilitate their own virtual technology development sprints on flexible timelines to address national challenges at the hearts of their missions.

### **Planned Actions for FY 2022**

The Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the 2020 Census and prepare for the 2030 Census by conducting evaluations and experiments that analyze, interpret, and synthesize the effectiveness of census components and their impact on data quality and coverage as well as identify potential designs for early 2030 Census life cycle research and testing. Furthermore, the Census Bureau will continue conducting the 2020 Post-Enumeration Survey (PES). The purpose of the PES is to measure coverage of people and housing units in the decennial census as well as measure net coverage error and components of coverage. PES results will help understand the extent to which the census counted everyone once, only once, and in the right place. The results from evaluations, experiments, and the PES will assist in identifying best practices and develop innovations for the 2030 census.

Census Open Innovation Labs will execute at least two TOP Sprints in FY 2022. Census Open Innovation Labs team will plan the thematic strategy for the sprint, recruit relevant stakeholders, and implement a virtual sprint that will create at least 13 digital products by end of year. Sprints usually kick off in early summer and close out in December of that calendar year. TOP Demo Day is the culmination of all sprints where about 300 key internal and stakeholders participate from industry, non-profits, partners, academia and technologists at large.

## **Analysis of Performance Indicators**

### **Decennial Census**

1. **Explanation of Trends** – The outbreak of COVID-19 had a significant impact on the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau was forced to delay data collection, including a 2-month delay to begin our largest operation—Non-response Follow-up (NRFU). This delay entailed an extension to the final response date for both field data collection and self-response. As a result of these delays, data processing and product delivery dates also shifted. As the COVID-19 situation changed, several iterations of changes were implemented and managed successfully. Ultimately, in response to a court order, the Census Bureau extended the window for field data collection and self-response to October 15, 2020, and the delivery of apportionment counts to the President has been delayed to April 31, 2021. The performance targets for the 2020 Census program in FY 2021 and FY 2022 relate entirely to the continued execution of the 2020 Census program. These two fiscal years cover the release of apportionment counts to the President of the United States, the release of PL 94-171 data to the states for redistricting, release data products for use by the public, closure of Area Census Offices (ACOs) and Regional Census Centers (RCCs), the completion of Post-Enumeration Survey operations and release estimates of Post-Enumeration Survey operations.
2. **Explanation of Targets for FY 21 and FY 22** – The work of the 2020 Census program in FY 2021 represents a key transition from the peak enumeration activities to the major deliveries, quality assessments, documentation, and close-out of the program that will occur throughout the fiscal year and into FY 2022 and FY 2023. This is the fiscal year where the decade of planning and modernization pays off with the apportionment counts, redistricting data, and other deliveries that will shape our Nation and its economy for the decade to come. This is an immense responsibility that cannot be jeopardized in any way at this critical late stage.
3. **Progression of the Performance Indicators** – Decennial Census Programs works closely with subject matter experts to identify key work and appropriate measures of activity. Decennial Census Programs will continue to improve the performance indicators by collaborating with leadership and subject matter experts regularly. The goal is to improve processes and achieve program goals. The PES can provide an opportunity for further refinement of performance indicators leading up to the 2030 Decennial Census. For FY 2022, the Decennial Census Program introduced a performance indicator for the Frames program that is set of enterprise-wide frames that are linkable in nature, agile in structure, accessible for production or research, and that adhere to best practices in terms of technology usage, data management, and methodology.

## IT Enterprise Development

1. Explanation of Trends –With the development of enterprise IT systems, such as Census Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI), the Census Bureau has enhanced IT capabilities that support censuses and surveys, which is reflected in the steady achievement of targets.
2. Explanation of Targets for FY 21 and FY 22 –The Census Bureau chose milestone targets for the performance indicator that track the progress of development for major IT systems. Changes to the funding baseline and initiatives would impact the achievement of the selected targets.
3. Progression of the Performance Indicators – The Census Bureau has initiated multiple enterprise programs focused on establishing shared services, minimizing redundancy, lowering complexity, and identifying cost savings for data collection, processing, and dissemination. Because the Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) ends in FY 2021, CEDCaP has no targets. Beginning in FY 2021, the Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) and the Enterprise Data Lake, which are initiatives requested in FY 2021, have targets. In addition, starting in FY 2022, the annual target for the performance indicator converts to a numerical target of 85 percent of milestones met by the end of the fiscal year.

## Periodic and Current Economic Statistics

1. Explanation of Trends –During the period of February 26, 2020 through February 27, 2020, two U.S. Census Bureau Principal Federal Economic Indicators were inadvertently released early due to a time synchronization error on equipment facilitating the automated release of these reports. The Census Bureau has taken measures to address this critical step of the release process and ensure adequate redundancy is in place for future releases. In FY2020, “Complete final statistical quality evaluations of the 2017 Census of Governments Finance and Employment components by June 2020 and draft evaluations of the Pensions component by September 2020” was not completely met due to the budget shortfall over the census cycle, hiring issues and staffing, and the impact of COVID-19. Focus was shifted onto the most important part of the survey life cycle, which is statistical quality evaluation and imputation. FY 2020 is the start of the new Economic Census cycle. Planning activities for the 2022 Economic Census are fully underway.
2. Explanation of Targets for FY 21 and FY 22 – The targets for FY 2021 and FY 2022 are those used to manage and track progress for the Economic Census and Census of Governments. Funding levels directly impact actual Economic Census content development activities.

3. Progression of the Performance Indicators – In prior fiscal years, the Economic Census and Census of Governments milestones were developed leading up to the fiscal year. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the milestones are finalized by the Economic Directorate and quarterly targets are established to reach the milestones. Progress is tracked quarterly through the Economic Directorate’s performance metrics reporting tool system and the directorate’s senior management receives quarterly reports on the results. In FY 2022, the performance indicator for the Economic Census and the Census of Governments converts to a numerical target of 75 percent of key activities completed by the end of the fiscal year.

### The Opportunity Project

1. Explanation of Trends – The performance targets for TOP relate entirely to the successful execution of TOP sprint process, which implements agile and human-centered design methodologies in an iterative framework of milestones, including recruitment, kickoff, technology- and community-engagement workshops, user research, data exploration, concept pitches, beta demonstrations, and minimum-viable-product demonstrations. This last milestone is the culmination of the sprint, followed by TOP Demo Day.
2. Explanation of Targets for FY 21 and FY 22 – The targets for FY 2021 and FY 2022 are to produce ten and thirteen new data and information products each year, respectively. Funding levels directly impact the planning and execution of TOP sprints. Any changes in funding levels will influence the complete and successful implementation of a successful TOP sprint cycle and may jeopardize the number of stakeholders engaged, products created, and datasets used. The targets describe the number of products created from a TOP sprint. They are based on the historical average numbers of TOP products created from a given sprint program since 2016, which have increased year over year. A total of over 100 tools and solutions have been developed using Federal open data for the public as an output of this program.
3. Progression of the Performance Indicators –TOP works closely with subject-matter experts in the sprint process, also known as product advisors, to ensure that technology stakeholders within the program are creating valuable key metrics for their digital products. TOP team will continue to monitor stakeholder outputs at critical periods, such as the release of live products at Demo Day in December, in order to assess that the targeted number of products is reached.

### Performance Data Validation and Verification

The Census Bureau has a multi-layered process to ensure the accuracy and reliability of performance data and information. On an annual basis, the Census Bureau requires program and project offices that report performance indicators to complete a questionnaire about their review processes and, on a quarterly basis, submit supporting documentation that validates the performance results, which are then evaluated and centrally retained on file.

**Performance Indicators Data Tables**

Class	Strategic Objective	Performance Indicator	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2022 Target
Current/Recurring	2.3	Produce new data and information products through The Opportunity Project using rapid technology development sprints				11	15	10	10	13
Current/Recurring	4.1	Decennial Census planned operational efficiencies and program milestones met	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	<p>1. Conduct 2020 Census not completed. As a result of delays due to COVID-19 and then subsequent court orders, Self-response and field data collection operations for the 2020 Census concluded on October 15, 2020.</p> <p>2. Deployment of non-CEDCaP systems completed</p>	<p>1. Conduct 2020 Census</p> <p>2. Deployment of non-CEDCaP systems</p>	<p>1. Release Apportionment counts to the President of the U.S.</p> <p>2. Release census data below the state level for use in redistricting efforts</p> <p>3. Release Census data products for use by the public</p> <p>4. Close remaining ACOs</p>	85%

Class	Strategic Objective	Performance Indicator	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2022 Target
Current/Recurring	4.1	Milestones met in developing Census information technology (IT) enterprise to enhance collection, processing, and dissemination of data		Completed	Not Completed - Released 36% of American FactFinder datasets via the Census Enterprise Dissemination Services and Consumer Innovation (CEDSCI)	Completed	<p>1. Deployed Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) systems in support of peak 2020 Census operations</p> <p>2. CEDSCI Usability Score of 47.5</p> <p>3. Began transition to the new dissemination system</p> <p>4. Disseminated data products on time according to the 2020 Master Release Schedule</p>	<p>1. Deploy Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) systems in support of peak 2020 Census operations</p> <p>2. CEDSCI Usability Score of 46</p> <p>3. Begin transition to the new dissemination system</p> <p>4. Disseminate data products on time according to the 2020 Master Release Schedule</p>	<p>1. Begin development of Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) systems in support of the 2022 Economic Census operations</p> <p>2. Complete at least four Program Incremental Deployments with a total of 60 features completed and accepted (CEDSCI)</p> <p>3. CEDSCI Usability Score of 56</p> <p>4. Disseminate data products on time according to the 2021 Master Release Schedule (CEDSCI)</p> <p>5. After ATO is granted, reduce the Enterprise Data Lake</p>	85%

Class	Strategic Objective	Performance Indicator	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2022 Target
									(EDL) reported risk score by 10 percent 6. Design the initial EDL releases to achieve the deployment of 2 pilot surveys	
Current/Recurring	4.2	Percentage of key data products for Census Bureau programs released on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public	87%	84%	100%	100%	100%	85%	85%	85%
Current/Recurring	4.2	Number of principal economic	100%	100%	100%	120	118*	120	120	120

Class	Strategic Objective	Performance Indicator	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2022 Target
		indicators released on time								
Current/Recurring	4.2	American Community Survey data products released as scheduled	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Current/Recurring	4.2	Complete key activities in support of the Economic Census and Census of Governments on time		Completed	Completed	Completed	Majority of key activities completed by the end of the fiscal year: 1) Economic Census and 2) Census of Governments	Majority of key activities completed by the end of the fiscal year: 1) Economic Census and 2) Census of Governments	Majority of key activities completed by the end of the fiscal year: 1) Economic Census and 2) Census of Governments	75%
Proposed New	4.2	Number of Frames critical milestones met					NA	NA	3	4

\*The target is considered met because it is within 90% of the target. The explanation of the target is on p. 4 above.

	Exceeded		Met		Not Met
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